Annual Police Report of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind

For the Year 1929

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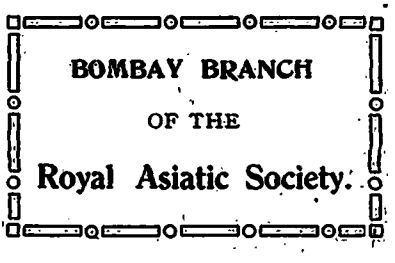

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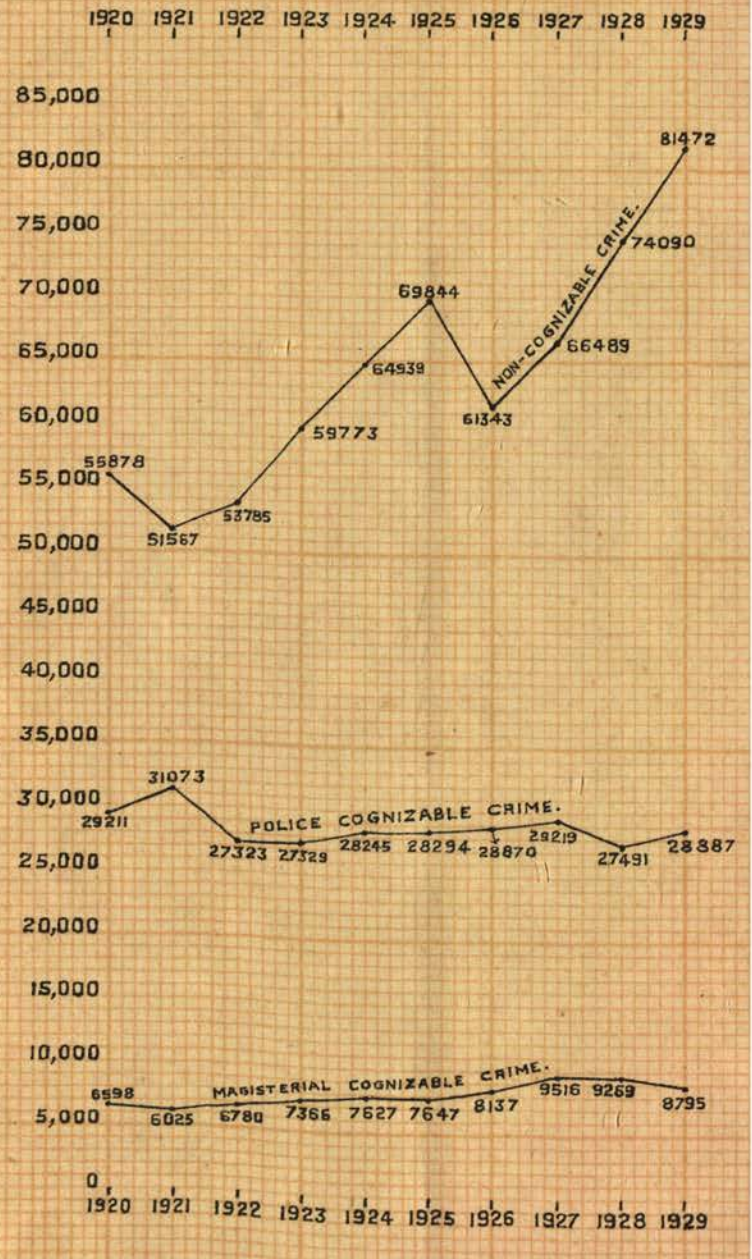
REPORTED CRIME,
1920 TO 1929.



G.P.Z.O. Poona. 1930.

ANNUAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING THE RAILWAYS IN THE PRESIDENCY PROPER, FOR THE YEAR 1929.

1. Mr. G. S. Wilson officiated as Inspector General of Police from the beginning of the year till 19th October 1929, on which date I resumed charge.

Charge.

The Deputy Inspectors General of Police were :—

In the Northern Range—

(1) Mr. J. B. Jenkins from 1st January 1929 to 21st March 1929, on which date he relinquished charge of his office and proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement; and

(2) Mr. G. A. Shillidy, who officiated from 29th March 1929 to the close of the year.

In the Southern Range—

Mr. K. C. Rushton was Deputy Inspector General throughout the year.

Mr. D. Healy officiated as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, from 1st January 1929 to 3rd May 1929 and again from 10th November 1929 to the close of the year. Mr. A. S. Holland officiated in the interval.

2. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during the year was 119,154 as against 110,850 in 1928, an increase of 8,304 cases under all classes.

Total reported crime—Cognizable and non-cognizable.

The total number of cognizable cases dealt with by the Police *suo motu* during the year stood at 28,887, while those dealt with by Magistrates direct amounted to 8,795, giving a total of 37,682 as against a total of 36,760 in 1928—an increase of 922 cases.

The total of non-cognizable crime stood at 81,472 as against 74,090 in 1928, an increase of 7,382 cases.

The attached graph shows the variations in reported crime under these three categories during the last ten years.

Cognizable crime reported to the Police has risen from 27,491 in 1928 to 28,887 in the year under report—an increase of 1,396 cases.

Direct cognizable complaints to Magistrates have fallen from 9,269 to 8,795, a reduction of 474.

Non-cognizable complaints have, however, further risen from 74,090 in 1928 to 81,472 in the year under report. I discuss this rise below.

3. Cognizable crime reported to the Police under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) for the year under report and for the preceding year was distributed as under :—

Statement A, part I— Total cognizable cases reported to the Police.

	1928	1929
Northern Range	11,379	12,266
Southern Range	9,005	9,265
	20,384	21,531

The totals of all reported cognizable crime for the Presidency proper, including Railways, (classes I to VI) during the year under report and for the preceding four years were :—

1925	28,294
1926	28,870
1927	29,219
1928	27,491
1929	28,887

These figures indicate an appreciable rise of 1,396 cases (under all classes) as compared with the figures for 1928. Considering the figures under classes I to V and those under class VI separately, the crime reported under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and that under class VI show an increase of 1,147 and 249 cases respectively.

The increase under the Indian Penal Code was contributed to by the majority of the districts, those showing the most marked increase being East Khandesh (246), Poona (172), Ahmedabad (171) and Ahmednagar (155).

In the East Khandesh District the number of cases recorded exceeded the number recorded in any year during the last 7 years. This rise has been attributed by the Superintendent to a variety of causes of which I would mention (1) an insufficient monsoon, (2) high communal tension in certain areas of the district, (3) an increase of petty thefts in certain rapidly expanding towns which have outgrown their protective arrangements, and (4) the activities of local bad characters on the Eastern frontier of the District.

In the Poona District the increase was largely under burglaries and thefts and it occurred mainly in the rural area.

The Superintendent bemoans this index of decreasing efficiency in his Force. He saddles the right horse with the blame when he says that no appreciable improvement can be expected until facilities exist for the training of Head Constables and until the physical well-being of the men can be secured by the provision of healthy quarters. He describes a large percentage of the men as suffering from the apathy born of physical unfitness, many being martyrs to malaria contracted through their being forced to live in surroundings of extreme unhealthiness.

In the Ahmedabad District pickpockets and gangs of Ahmednagar Bhamptas and Chharas were largely responsible for the increase of thefts in the City Sub-Division. In the rural areas, the partial failure of

crops and damage done by locusts were responsible for a rise in crime, thefts of agricultural produce being very common during the latter part of the year.

In the Ahmednagar District the increase was most marked under house-breakings, the greater portion of which occurred in the area irrigated by the Pravara canals; for this the Phase-Pardhis at Harigaon camp and Bhils and others employed by cultivators in the irrigated areas were chiefly responsible.

As regards offences reported under class VI, an increase of 249 cases was recorded during the year as compared with the figures for 1928. This increase, as an index of greater activity by the Police under the Minor Acts, is not unwelcome.

Reported serious crime.

4. The number of cases reported under the more important heads of crime during 1928 and in the year under report were :—

	1928	1929
Murders	348	381
Attempts at murder and culpable homicides ..	151	124
Dacoities	150	154
Robberies	430	441
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence ..	5,141	5,441
Thefts (including cattle thefts)	8,110	8,500
Receiving stolen property	386	393
	14,716	15,404

These figures show an increase of 688 cases as compared with the figures for 1928.

The incidence of murders and cognate offences, taken together, is practically stationary and calls for no remarks.

Offences against property with violence (dacoity or robbery) show an increase of 15 cases only over the figures of 1928.

The number of house-breakings increased by 270. This increase was shared by both the Ranges. The districts which mainly contributed to it were Surat, Ahmednagar and East Khandesh in the Northern Range and Poona in the Southern Range, and the causes which gave rise to it are those set forth in paragraph 3 above.

On the other hand there was an appreciable decrease in burglaries in the Ahmedabad District, which fell from 391 to 338; this was the result of special preventive measures taken by the Superintendent, such as the posting of armed patrols along important high roads, action under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and the rounding up of a number of gangs with criminal propensities.

Thefts, including cattle thefts, increased during the year by 390; for this the Northern Range was mainly responsible, recording a rise of 300 cases, while the Southern Range recorded an increase of 90 cases only. In the Northern Range, East Khandesh alone was responsbile for more

than half of the whole increase, viz. 153 cases; the reasons given in paragraph 3 above in regard to the general rise in crime in this district explain this increase in thefts.

Cases against receivers of stolen property show an increase of seven cases only. Considering the heavy rise in burglaries and thefts, the number of offences under this heading should have been higher. The unfavourable result was mainly due to an over-worked staff, for the preparation of such cases depends on the initiative of the Police Station Officers and involves much time and labour. Unless an officer has a certain amount of leisure, the tendency is to neglect the taking of proceedings against receivers.

Incidence of (a) Cognizable, and (b) Serious crime per thousand of population.

5. The latest figures from other Presidencies and Provinces available for comparison under these heads are those for 1928. They are given below and compared with the figures of this Presidency.

(*a*) The incidence per 1,000 of population of cognizable crime reported in 1927 and 1928 under classes I to V :—

	1927	1928
(1) Burma	4·06	4·04
(2) Central Provinces	2·71	2·59
(3) North-West Frontier Province	2·24	2·29
(4) Punjab	1·99	2·01
(5) United Provinces	1·55	1·74
(6) Assam	1·55	1·55
(7) Bombay Presidency proper	1·45	1·36
(8) Bengal	1·28	1·26
(9) Bihar and Orissa	1·08	1·11
(10) Madras	1·07	·99

These figures reveal a general decrease in 6 out of the 10 Administrations during 1928. Burma continued to be the most, and Madras the least, criminal of the Provinces, while Bombay Presidency proper maintained its position on the list.

(*b*) The incidence of total serious crime per 1,000 of population reported in 1927 and 1928 :—

	1927	1928
(1) Burma	2·55	2·52
(2) Central Provinces	2·23	2·11
(3) Punjab	1·48	1·46
(4) United Provinces	1·28	1·45
(5) North-West Frontier Province	1·40	1·37
(6) Assam	1·12	1·10
(7) Bengal	1·06	1·04
(8) Bombay Presidency proper	1·06	·98
(9) Bihar and Orissa	·87	·89
(10) Madras	·82	·74

In this respect, Bombay Presidency proper retained its position at No. 8—as in 1927.

As regards the strength of the force employed to deal with crime, exclusive of the Armed and Mounted Police (except in the Punjab and

the North-West Frontier Province where the force consists of Armed Police only) the number of cognizable offences (Indian Penal Code) investigated in 1928 per policeman were :—

(1) Assam	3·75
(2) Burma	3·63
(3) Bihar and Orissa	3·06
(4) United Provinces	2·46
(5) Bengal	2·45
(6) Central Provinces	2·25
(7) Bombay Presidency proper	1·84
(8) Madras	1·65

A statement showing the incidence per 1,000 of population of reported crime classes I to V and serious crime in the Presidency proper, district by district during the year 1929, is attached to this report as Appendix A.

The figure of incidence of total crime for the Presidency proper including Railways has risen from 1·37 in 1928 to 1·44 and of serious crime from ·99 to 1·03 in 1929.

With the incidence of crime at 7·17 for the total of Penal Code cases and 4·97 for serious crime, the Bombay Suburban District continued to be the most criminal district in the Presidency. The situation in the district has been well summed up by the District Superintendent of Police in his report, an extract from which is quoted below :—

" * * * * * *

An additional strength of one Sub-Inspector (for Bandra Police Station) and 59 men was sanctioned during the year, as recommended in 1925, and additional Sub-Inspectors have also been provided as a temporary measure at Andheri and Kurla. An additional Sub-Inspector is also urgently needed at Ville Parle where 246 cognizable crimes were reported during the year, and this is under consideration of the Inspector General of Police. The filling up of the 59 extra places has been much hampered * * * by the difficulty in finding accommodation, but the extra Sub-Inspectors have already arrived and it is hoped that an improvement in the results of investigation will follow.

" These additions, however, which were proposed in 1925, are inadequate for the present requirements, and the force needs reorganizing on more up-to-date lines. The conditions are identical with those in a large part of Bombay Island, and it is impossible to deal satisfactorily with them except on similar lines. The inevitable conclusion appears to be that for Police purposes this district is really a part of Bombay and should be taken over by the Bombay City Police, the City Police Act being extended accordingly. This would not only enable redistribution of strength to be made whenever and wherever necessary but would enable the separate branches such as the Motor Vehicles Department, the Criminal Investigation Department, and the Special Branch to be used for this district also, and allow the Police Station Officer to give more attention to investigation of crime. Under the present conditions, the general public, who mostly regard themselves as residents of Bombay, are dissatisfied at not finding police arrangements on the same scale as Bombay, while the Police themselves are apt to feel a distinct sense of grievance at seeing the Bombay Police just across the Causeways better paid, properly housed in Government quarters and considerably better staffed for the duties to be carried out. At a time when attempts are likely to be made to tamper with the loyalty of the Police, the importance of this point is obvious."

The district has been suffering, since it was constituted, from a shortage of strength. This defect has never been fully remedied, though it has formed the subject of several reports and the needs of the district are recognized and admitted.

Foreseeing that the application of the usual methods of procedure when an increase of Police strength becomes necessary would inevitably result in the development of the protective arrangements for the Bombay Suburban District lagging seriously behind requirements as the general development of the area progressed, I drew up, in 1923, in consultation with the local officers, a detailed programme which provided for the automatic increase of the Police, and for their housing, *pari passu* with the anticipated development of the district. Had it been possible to adhere to this programme, the district would have been adequately policed, according to mofussil standards; unfortunately, however, the financial situation prevented it, with the result that each successive addition to the strength has been effected after long deliberation, only to prove inadequate owing to the further development that had meanwhile been achieved in the district.

The lee-way that we have to make up is formidable enough, even if we continue to regard the district through the smoked glasses we wear in examining Police problems in the mofussil; it is staggering when we remove these glasses and examine the needs of the district by the standards obtaining in Bombay City. Nevertheless it is inevitable that, sooner or later, City Police standards must be applied to the Bombay Suburban District if the area is to be administered satisfactorily.

The state of affairs in the district is clearly brought out in the statement referred to above in this paragraph (Appendix A). *Pro rata* of the population, more than four times as many crimes are reported in the district as the average in the Range, twice as many persons are murdered, four times as many are robbed, four times as many have their houses broken into and four times as many suffer loss by thefts. Such conditions must have an adverse effect upon the development of the suburb.

Police cognizable cases for disposal.

6. Inclusive of cases pending from the previous year, the cases for disposal during the year under report and in the preceding year numbered :—

	1928	1929
Indian Penal Code	24,474	25,153
Class VI	8,033	8,100
Total ..	32,507	33,253

The number of cases in which Police refused investigation under section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, was 753 as against 961 in 1928, leaving 32,500 cases for investigation against 31,546 in the year before. The percentage of cases dealt with under section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, decreased from 2·95 in 1928 to 2·26 in the year under report. The decrease was mainly contributed by the Southern Range, the fall being most marked in the Dharwar District, viz. from 15·48 per cent. in 1928 to 8·37 per cent. in 1929. The fall in this district is reported to be due in the main to the deliberate policy of discouraging the use of section 157 (1) (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, during the greater part of the year.

The degree to which use is made of this very valuable section of necessity varies with the individual views of the officers responsible for the Police administration of a district. Some consider that, with more obviously true crime to investigate than can be adequately attended to, any complaint that does not appear, *prima facie*, to reveal the commission of a cognizable offence should be rejected off-hand; others regard the provisions of the section with suspicion as providing an easy road for the burking of true crime. Checks are clearly necessary, but the far-sighted administrator can generally evolve a system whereby the refusal of an investigation on inadequate grounds is duly revealed, to the discomfiture of the investigating officer concerned. The dangers of crime being burked are thus minimised and, at the same time, Police Station Officers can be encouraged to conserve their energies for the prevention and detection of offences cognizable by the Police.

Excluded cases.

7. The number of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or fact was 5,801 as against 5,682 in 1928. The percentage of cases excluded to cases for disposal stood at 17·44 against 17·47 in the year before.

In the Southern Range, the percentage fell from 17·34 in 1928 to 16·10 in the year under report, while that in the Northern Range it rose from 17·58 in 1928 to 18·48.

The fall in the percentage was most marked in Thana and Kanara districts, viz. 23·87 and 25·77 against 30·33 and 35·82 in 1928, respectively. No explanation of the fall has been given by the District Superintendent of Police, Thana, but the decrease in Kanara has been attributed to the deterrent effect of circular orders issued by the District Magistrate to the Subordinate Magistrates in 1928, advocating the free use of the provisions of section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.

The increase in the percentage in the Northern Range was in the main confined to the Ahmedabad District where the total number of such cases stood at 578 in the year as against 429 in 1928 and 474 in 1927. In this connection the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, writes :—

"Cases compounded or withdrawn represent 34 per cent. of the excluded crime. These percentages illustrate the mentality of Indians to have recourse to law on the slightest provocation or pretext, and then to have their differences settled by compromise in courts. They care neither for the trouble the Police and Magistracy are put to nor for the unnecessary expense to the State in *bhatta* to witnesses, etc. The Police have no voice in the matter, and Magistrates, who are generally overworked, are naturally more inclined to accept a compromise rather than allow a case to proceed. The Police could be more usefully employed in other directions than in dissipating their energy in such abortive cases.

"The solution to my mind is to make hurt cases non-cognizable, or, as an alternative, Magistrates should be empowered, before granting compensation, to recover from the parties concerned the expense caused by them to the State. As things are at present, litigants, by invoking the luxury of the law, have nothing to lose, and, hence, there is no wonder that excluded crime should increase, year after year."

There is no question that much valuable time and energy are wasted both by the Police and Magistrates over cases that are excluded or compounded, and the wastage must be far greater where non-cognizable crime is concerned. The solution suggested by Mr. O'Gorman is

not likely to find favour with the Bar, but it would probably react favourably to the State in two ways, both in leading to a diminution of the abuse complained of and in providing compensation for the misdirection of energy.

Maliciously false cases.

8. Of the 5,801 excluded cases referred to in the preceding paragraph, 794 cases were classed as maliciously false as against 837 in 1928, showing a decrease of 43 cases. The percentage of such cases to the total number of cases for disposal also decreased from 2·57 in 1928 to 2·38 in 1929. This decrease was mainly contributed by the Southern Range where the number of cases dropped from 400 to 353 and the percentage from 2·73 to 2·42. The decrease in the Northern Range was trivial, viz. from 2·44 to 2·36. On the other hand, the number of cases in which prosecutions were ordered increased, the number being 253 cases against 239 in 1928. Of the former 107 ended in conviction and 99 were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of prosecutions undertaken to the total number of maliciously false cases was 31·86 against 28·55 in 1928 and 22·09 in 1927.

The percentages of convictions to false cases tried during the last five years were :—

Year	Percentage
1925	63·49
1926	62·60
1927	59·63
1928	68·91
1929	69·48

The results of 1929 were satisfactory from every point of view.

Pending cases.

9. Four thousand seven hundred and seven cases were pending at the close of the year under report as against 4,093 in the previous year. The increase of 614 cases was primarily due to the larger number of cases dealt with during the year.

Of the increase of 614 cases, the Southern Range was responsible for 390 and the Northern Range for 224.

The percentage of cases pending to cases for disposal for the last three years has been as under :—

Year	Percentage
1927	13·97
1928	12·59
1929	14·15

The number of cases pending with the magistracy was, as usual, very large, viz., 3,459 as against 1,248 with the Police. The fact that prolonged delays in the disposal of cases are highly prejudicial to their successful termination has repeatedly been emphasized in previous reports and Government have issued orders from time to time emphasizing the necessity of speeding up the disposal of cases. The evil, however, is unabated. I need not comment further on a subject which I have

worn threadbare, but I would invite attention to the remarks of the Commissioner, Central Division, in this connection. He writes :—

" It need not be said that no rule can be laid down prescribing the period within which cases must be disposed of. Some magisterial cases inevitably last for six months or even more. In the various returns the District Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Magistrates have an excellent means of detecting where unnecessary delay appears to have occurred, and if the record and proceedings are sent for in particular instances for scrutiny in this connection, magistrates can be kept up to the mark. It is not attractive work, but, in the Acting Commissioner's experience, it is generally pretty well and sometimes very well done. The effective thing is to exhibit to a Magistrate particular instances in which he is judged to have failed. The effect is salutary not only on him but on all the Magistrates of the district."

True Police cognizable cases disposed of.

10. Eliminating cases excluded and those pending at the close of the year, real cognizable crime disposed of during the year works out to 22,662 cases as against 22,654 in 1928—an increase of only 8 cases. A detailed comparison of the figures of the last three years is as shown below :—

Year	Indian Penal Code	Class VI	Total
1927	15,814	7,266	23,080
1928	15,547	7,107	22,654
1929	15,670	6,992	22,662

The increase of 241 cases in the Northern Range was counterbalanced by a corresponding decrease of 233 cases in the Southern Range.

The classes under which the increase in the Northern Range and decrease in the Southern Range are most noticeable are V and III—minor offences against property and serious offences against person and property respectively.

Undetected Police cognizable cases.

11. The total number of undetected cases during the year under report was 7,191 as against 7,064 in 1928—an increase of 127 cases.

The total number of undetected cases according to the two Ranges was :—

	1928	1929
Northern Range	4,001	4,153
Southern Range	3,063	3,038

The percentages of undetected cases to true cases disposed of (all classes) stood as under :—

	1928	1929
Northern Range	32·55	33·14
Southern Range	29·55	29·98
Total ..	31·18	31·73

If Indian Penal Code cases are considered separately, the percentage of undetected cases increased from 43·49 in 1928 to 44·18 in the year under report.

The districts in which the percentage was unduly high were the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (54·01) and Bombay Suburban District (52·65). The Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways, has explained that the detection of crime on the Railways is always a matter of great difficulty owing to the circumstances which facilitate its commission. The District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, has offered no explanation, presumably because the high proportion of undetected cases is patently due to the inadequacy of the strength of the Police force in the District.

Gujarat has had to work under special disabilities. Commenting on the number of undetected cases in his District, the District Superintendent of Police, Surat, writes :—

"The percentage of undetected cases still continues at a high figure (39·84). There are several factors which account for this, the principal one being that the men constituting the detective (unarmed) branch of this district are mostly illiterate Deccani and Konkan Marathas unacquainted with the language of Gujarat. Except for point and chowkey duty, this type of man is found to be egregiously incompetent in matters relating to the prevention and detection of crime. Useful local material is not forthcoming as Police Service is generally unpopular with the Gujarathi, so we are obliged to fall back on men recruited from the above-mentioned districts.

"Another reason is that present-day political movements, to a large extent, deprive the Police of that measure of co-operation and assistance that was at one time spontaneously accorded by villagers and village patels and servants. Now-a-days there is a tendency to criticise, blame and disparage the action of the Police instead of co-operating with and assisting them. With an attenuated and illiterate unarmed Force, in addition, it is no wonder that offences continue to go undetected."

Some of these remarks apply with equal force to many other districts —if not to all—and it is small wonder that a large proportion of crime remains undetected.

Steps have been taken in certain districts to open a "Local Crimes Branch" to work the *modus operandi* system. As the strength in almost every district, however, is barely sufficient for its minimum requirements, the specialised Crimes Branches are smaller than they should be and their effect on the detection of crime is, therefore, circumscribed.

Police cases decided by trial.

12. Out of 14,718 cases decided by trial, 13,802 ended in conviction as against 13,584 out of 14,629 cases tried in 1928. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 93·77, as against 92·85 in the year before, under all classes and 91·32 against 90·02 under the Indian Penal Code.

Details of percentages of convictions obtained by the Police in Courts under the more important heads of crime are :—

	1928	1929
Murders, etc.	73·55	71·78
Dacoits	63·04	72·41
Robberies	76·15	85·48
House-breaking with intent to commit an offence, etc. (serial No. 29 in Statement A, Part I)	89·54	90·51
Thefts including cattle thefts	93·34	94·03
Receiving stolen property	93·09	95·77

In respect of total true Police cognizable cases, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases disposed of as true for 1929 and the year preceding is as under :—

1928	59·96
1929	60·90

Sessions cases.

13. Cases committed to the Sessions Courts, together with those pending from the previous year, numbered 760 as against 759 in 1928. Out of the 586 cases tried, 438 ended in conviction as compared with 629 and 468 respectively in 1928. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 74·74 as against 74·40 in the year before. Of the remaining cases, 148 ended in acquittal or discharge, and 170 remained pending at the close of the year. There was some deterioration in the Northern Range where the percentage fell from 76·63 in 1928 to 73·89 in the year under report; in the Southern Range, there was a perceptible improvement, the percentage rising from 71·54 in 1928 to 75·74 in 1929.

There was a marked deterioration in the results obtained in Sessions Court cases in the West Khandesh District where the percentage dropped from 92· in 1928 to 76·47 in 1929. As the total number of cases tried by Sessions in this District only amounted to 22, the poor results may be regarded as fortuitous.

Offences under special and Local laws.

14. Including pending cases, offences under special and local laws dealt with by the Police numbered 7,757 in 1929 as against 7,694 in the preceding year, giving an increase of 63. Analysing the figures by districts, there was an appreciable increase in Thana (292), in Poona (152) and on the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (159) which has been attributed mainly to increased activity by the Police under the Public Conveyances and the Motor Vehicles Acts. On the other hand, three districts, *viz.*, Sholapur, Nasik and Ahmedabad, returned a decrease of 190, 182 and 171 cases respectively. In the Nasik and Ahmedabad Districts, the decrease in the number of cases under the Public Conveyances and Motor Vehicles Acts was largely due to a change of policy adopted by the Superintendents of Police who preferred to deal with delinquents by suspending their permits for varying periods in accordance with the gravity of breaches of rules, rather than to resort to prosecution in the first instance. This remedy is more directly effective than formal prosecutions. It also has the merit of saving the time and the energy both of the police and of the magistracy.

Of the 7,757 cases dealt with 6,570 were brought to trial, of which 6,356 ended in conviction against 7,694, 6,634 and 6,375 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases tried was 96·74 against 96·09 in 1928.

Cognizable crime direct cases.

15. The number of true cases dealt with by Magistrates without the intervention of the Police in 1929 was 8,795 against 9,269 in 1928 (*vide* graph ante).

The cases ending in conviction numbered 4,589 as against 5,404 in 1928, giving a percentage of convictions to cases tried of 52·17 against 58·30 in 1928.

Statement A, Part II —Persons in Police cases.

16. The total number of persons arrested by the Police *suo motu* was 28,762 as against 27,577 in 1928.

Inclusive of the persons concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 34,652 as compared with 33,032 in the previous year. Persons released without being brought to trial numbered 558 against 535 in 1928, giving a percentage of 1·94 of the total arrested—the same as it was in 1928. Of the 34,652 persons for disposal, 27,195 were tried during the year of whom 18,600 were convicted, giving a percentage of 68·39 of the total tried, against 68·92 in the year before.

The percentage of persons convicted to those tried for the two Ranges separately was as under :—

	1928	1929
Northern Range	66·14	64·71
Southern Range	72·64	73·57

As regards persons tried and convicted under the Indian Penal Code alone, 18,824 were tried, of whom 10,963 were convicted giving a percentage of 58·23 as against 58·21 in the preceding year. At the end of the year, 6,332 persons were awaiting trial or under investigation as against 5,885 in 1928, giving a percentage of 18·27 of the total number of persons for disposal as compared with 17·81 in 1928.

Statement B, Part I —Non-cognizable Crime.

17. Reported non-cognizable crime showed a further rise from 74,090 in 1928 to 81,472 in the year under report—a net increase of 7,382 cases (vide graph ante). Both Ranges contributed to this increase. It was most marked in the Northern Range (4,892 cases) while the Southern Range subscribed 2,490 cases. The total number of cases for disposal, including those pending from the previous year, was 85,243 as against 76,712 in 1928. Of the 85,243 cases, 62,084 were tried and 50,992 ended in conviction against 53,799 and 44,084 cases respectively in 1928. The percentage of convictions to the number of cases for disposal rose from 57·46 in 1928 to 59·81 in the year under report.

Year after year attention has been drawn in this Report to the steady rise in non-cognizable crime. Ten years ago (1921) the number of cases reported was only 51,567 ; in the year under report it was 81,472. It has been pointed out in previous reports that these offences are not directly the concern of the Police and that they entail a heavy drain upon our exiguous resources. Their steady rise has therefore been a matter of some concern and I suggested that the problem was one that called for careful examination. These remarks led Government to issue certain orders directing, *inter alia*, that District Magistrates should pay special attention to the matter when inspecting the records of subordinate courts. These orders have failed to stem the tide.

That the situation has been relieved during the current year will probably be revealed in my next report, but that the only sure remedy should be found to lie in the boycott of the Courts for political reasons can scarcely be regarded as satisfactory.

Statement B, Part II—Persons in Non-cognizable Crime.

18. The number of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases who appeared before courts during 1929 was 122,988 as against 118,493 in 1928. 7,018 persons were discharged after appearance, without trial, 86,940 were tried, of whom 56,311 were convicted and 30,629 were discharged or acquitted against 7,195, 81,590, 53,454 and 28,136 respectively in 1928. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried and of persons convicted to those who appeared before the court were 64·76 and 45·78 as against 65·51 and 45·11 respectively in 1928.

Statement C—Property stolen and recovered.

19. The value of property stolen during 1929 in connection with cognizable cases was Rs. 9,98,974 against Rs. 10,46,010 in 1928. The value of property recovered was Rs. 2,84,777 as compared with Rs. 2,85,666 in 1928. The percentage of property recovered to property stolen, based on the percentage of property recovered in individual cases, was 38·70 against 38·87 in the previous year. Similar percentages for the two Ranges separately were :—

	1928	1929
Northern Range	37·40	38·09
Southern Range	40·76	39·48

The variations in the percentages are insignificant and call for no remarks. No substantial improvement can be expected until we are able to train a proportion of the rank and file in the systematic prevention and detection of crime. This is a question of funds.

Preventive action.

20. The details of cases and persons sent up under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827 will be found in Appendix B to this report. The total number of persons proceeded against under the preventive sections rose from 1,388 to 1,620 during the year—an increase of 232. Comparing the figures for the two Ranges separately, both the Northern and Southern Ranges returned an increase of 188 and 44 persons respectively. The increase was most marked on the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (60) followed by Panch Mahals (45), Nasik (44) and Bijapur (42).

It is satisfactory to note that, in spite of the special difficulties of securing evidence for chapter cases on Railways, the Police on the G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways succeeded in prosecuting 75 persons during the year, as against 10 in the year before, with 59 persons bound over and cases against 11 pending at the end of the year. In the Panch Mahals, the increase was mainly due to the preventive measures taken against two Koli factions from whom a breach of peace was apprehended.

Criminal Classes, wandering gangs, and visits of suspicious persons from other presidencies and provinces.

21. A separate review dealing with the working of the Criminal Tribes Act and giving details of indigenous resident and wandering classes and tribes has been submitted to Government separately.

During the year under report all the districts were visited by a number of wandering gangs, chief among which were gangs of Iranis, Bauriahs, Mang-Garudis, Phase-Pardhis, Haran-Shikaris, Waghris, Kathodis, Kolis and Wadars. Numerous gangs of Iranis wandered about by rail all over the Presidency, resorting to their usual objectionable methods of obtaining a livelihood.

A gang of Charas was a source of trouble to the Ahmedabad City Police at the close of the year. A colony of these people had settled on the bank of the Sabarmati but, when they came to know that there was a proposal to settle them under the Criminal Tribes Act, they decamped *en masse* and took shelter in surrounding Indian States. From this asylum they used to visit the city at night and commit petty thefts. They were soon located by a special search party and arrested before they could become a serious menace to the city.

In Poona District a gang of Gopals, which had been troubling the Eastern Division of the District for some time, was arrested and dealt with. A gang of Bagadis, which was responsible for several dacoities and robberies in the same division was also arrested towards the end of the year and sent up for trial, a large number of serious offences being traced to their account.

The Bombay Suburban District continued to be a happy hunting ground for criminals.

Habitual offenders.

22. During the year under report 3,148 out of 18,600 persons convicted, were identified as having been previously convicted and 813 were classed as "habitual offenders" against 3,227, 17,998 and 892 respectively in 1928. The Northern Range was again prominent in contributing a very large number of "habituals," viz. 578 against 235 in the Southern Range. The highest figure of "habituals," viz. 126 was returned by the Ahmedabad District which was also prominent last year (102).

Gang cases. Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 557, dated 25th January 1916.

23. No fresh gang case was taken up during the year under review as against 13 in the year before. Of the 5 cases pending from the previous year, 3 ended in conviction and 2 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of persons concerned in these cases totalled 53, of whom 34 were awaiting trial at the close of the year and 19 were tried. Of the latter, 16 were convicted giving a percentage of convictions to the total number tried of 84·21 as against 63·88 in the year before. The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was maintained at 100 per cent. as in the previous year.

Important cases dealt with in districts and on railways.

24. Among important cases dealt with by the District and the Railway Police during the year were :—

(1) *Dacoity at Moraiya in Sanand Police Station, Ahmedabad District.*

On the 16th of May 1929, at about 10 p.m. a gang of 15 armed dacoits raided the house of a tailor in Moraiya village who was known to be in possession of ornaments worth several thousands of rupees. The dacoits terrorised the villagers by firing shots from their guns and decamped with property worth Rs. 4,450. Searches made by the Police in the course of raids carried out in certain villages, under the direction of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. U'ren, disclosed the fact that the floors of several houses in those villages had been recently dug up, which indicated that the raids had been anticipated and that the owners of the houses had forestalled the Police by removing certain articles which they desired to conceal. Working on this theory, it was not long before the Police succeeded in running the gang to earth and in recovering over Rs. 2,000 worth of the stolen property. A case was sent to the Sessions Court against 20 persons, 13 of whom were convicted to long terms of imprisonment under sections 120 (*b*), 395, 411 and 414, Indian Penal Code, while two died during the trial and 5 were acquitted. The detection of the case immediately resulted in a cessation of violent crimes against property, which had, in the previous year, been of frequent occurrence.

(2) *Mehsana Gang Case—Ahmedabad District.*

On 1st August 1929 the Police of the Naroda Outpost in the North Daskroi Police Station arrested 13 persons on suspicion of having committed a dacoity at the Rakhial Station on the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway. In the course of investigation, it was found that these men were residents of a village near Mehsana in Baroda State limits and that they had been responsible for a series of dacoities and robberies committed in British and Baroda State limits during the past three years. The modus operandi they followed was to leave Mehsana in twos and threes, to assemble at a rendezvous fixed upon previously, and then to proceed on their depredations in a body, sometimes committing as many as three dacoities in the course of a single night. The gang was being proceeded against at the close of the year both by the Railway Police and by the Baroda State Police for offences committed within their respective limits. A gang case was also being prepared against them in Ahmedabad District. In all, 24 persons were arrested and property concerned in no fewer than 7 separate offences committed in the Ahmedabad District was identified. The arrest of this gang has had an appreciable effect in checking robberies and dacoities in the Ahmedabad District.

(3) *Cheating by so-called duplication of currency notes in Surat City.*

Some time during March 1929, one Dayabhai *alias* Motiram Bhavan, his son Ambalal and an associate named Keshav Mulji, all of whom had

been previously convicted in Ahmedabad for cheating, came to Surat where they met one Dayabhai Dulchand and asked him if he would interest himself in the sale of imitation gold ornaments. Dayabhai Dulchand told them that there was no sale for such ornaments in Surat and the men left him. They later met Dayabhai Dulchand again in Ahmedabad where they introduced to him another associate named Ambalal Keshur, also known as A. K. Captain. This individual tricked Dayabhai Dulchand into believing that it was possible to duplicate a ten rupee currency note with the help of chemicals and further assured him that very satisfactory results could be obtained by treating currency notes of bigger denominations with the same chemicals. Dayabhai Dulchand later went to Bombay and borrowed a sum of about Rs. 10,000 from his brother-in-law. With this money in currency notes he came to Surat and handed over, for duplication, the whole amount to the four cheats in September 1929. The usual formality of sprinkling chemicals on blank paper and tying the currency notes in a bundle was gone through in a room. In the course of the experiment, the currency notes were surreptitiously removed from the bundle and worthless paper substituted in their place. As soon as this was done, the owner was made to believe that the experiment had proved a failure. Acid was then poured on the bundle which immediately burst into smoke. Seeing this, Dayabhai Dulchand was completely overcome but he was reassured when the men who had cheated him promised to make Rs. 20,000 for him in notes when they next should meet. Dayabhai Dulchand did not, however, rest content with this promise, but made the cheats sign a bond for Rs. 10,000. Later Dayabhai Dulchand and the cheats went to Bombay: but as the latter failed to make good the amount, the former returned to Surat and lodged a complaint with the Police there. Investigation was immediately set afoot by the Surat Police and three out of the four accused were arrested in Ahmedabad. The fourth accused—A. K. Captain—was at large at the close of the year. Rs. 9,000 in currency notes were collected from the currency office and from various banks in Bombay. The case was pending in court at the close of the year.

(4) *Case of cheating at Wani in Nasik District.*

On 20th May 1929 three Marwadis came to Wani, posing as Sadhus. One of them professed to have power to neutralize the malignant influence of Saturn. One Kachardas Shivram of Wani offered to perform the customary worship of Saturn to the same end. The Marwadi next day told Kachardas that there was treasure buried in the house in which he lived and advised him to perform some rites secretly, so that he might obtain possession of the treasure. On 22nd May 1929 Kachardas accordingly made preparations for the rites and collected Rs. 550 in currency notes. An idol was made of flour into which these notes were put. After the rites were over, Kachardas was sent out to offer a cocoanut to the goddess at Wani. In the meanwhile the original flour idol was removed and another substituted in its place. After the rites were over, the idol was locked up in a trunk which the cheats told him would

be opened after a week. They remained with Kachardas that day and left for Nasik the next morning, promising to return on 28th May 1929 which they failed to do. Kachardas, becoming suspicious, opened the trunk, broke the idol and found an old calendar instead of the notes of Rs. 550.

A complaint was lodged under section 420, Indian Penal Code, and an investigation started during the course of which it was learnt that the Marwadis belonged to Jodhpur State. A Sub-Inspector went to Jodhpur with the complainant, ascertained the true names of the Marwari cheats and arrested one who was found. The two remaining cheats absconded. The man arrested was extradited and sent up for trial.

(5) *Cheating and criminal breach of trust cases in Hubli—Dharwar District.*

One Janakibai *alias* Sayibai *kom* Anant Phadke—a Brahmin widow—who was a school mistress in the Tilak Kanya Shala at Hubli was in receipt of Rs. 14 per month. Her mode of life was beyond her means and, in order to meet her expenses, she practised a novel form of deception by borrowing ornaments on false pretences from the females of many of the families at Hubli with whom she was friendly and then pledging them with others. When the owners asked for their return, she put them off with excuses. She was engaged in these transactions for about two years, but she did not attract attention till 21st January 1929 because, when pressed, she used to redeem some of the ornaments which she had pledged after pledging other ornaments obtained from fresh sources. Being unable to return the property pledged in some of the cases, she finally disappeared on the 21st January 1929. She spent some time at Bangalore, but returned to Hubli and surrendered herself. She was arrested and sent up for trial. In five cases, she was convicted under section 406, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to ten months' rigorous imprisonment on 28th March 1929. The remaining seven cases under section 420, Indian Penal Code, were compounded in court.

(6) *Murder and robbery near Benni-Nala—Navalgund Police Station, Dharwar District.*

On 30th May 1927, the complainant Ningappa Bhairu Chavan, of village Honnagi in Shahapur Taluka of Sangli State, with his son Shettya and son-in-law Irappa had brought their carts to Annigeri in Dharwar District to sell timber. Accused Gondappa Kallappa *alias* Joti Giriappa of village Hullolkaddi, Taluka Hukkeri in Belgaum District, met them at Annigeri, made their acquaintance and induced them to return home via Navalgund where he procured eatables for them. After some time the complainant, his son and his son-in-law all became unconscious. The accused took away the cart and bullocks and cash amounting to Rs. 18. The complainant's son-in-law died of the effects of dhatura poisoning and the complainant and his son were found in a semi-conscious state near Nargund where information was given to the Police, who registered the case. The case was taken up by the Criminal Investigation

Department but it remained undetected till 12th March 1929, when the complainant happened to see the bullocks he had lost, near Shahapur. He had the bullocks attached by the Sangli Police and the investigation was again taken up. The accused was traced and sent up for trial on 25th March 1929, and was convicted under sections 302, 392 and 75 and 328, Indian Penal Code, by the Sessions Judge on 20th August 1929 and sentenced to transportation for life.

(7) *Murder of a khot at Kunkavle—a village in the Malwan Taluka of Ratnagiri District.*

One Waradkar, the khot of the village, had obtained decrees in assistance suits against 116 of his tenants. On the morning of the offence, the khot accompanied by his private clerk, the process clerk, the Police Patil and four of his tenants from a neighbouring village, proceeded to the house of one Vishnu Sakharam Karade to attach the latter's moveable property. The house was locked but on going round to the back the deceased found the owner Vishnu present and thereupon called his party to effect the attachment of some cocoanuts which were seen lying inside. Vishnu Karade requested that the attachments should be deferred for two days, during which time he would pay up, but the khot would not agree to the proposition and an altercation ensued. This led to 22 to 25 men collecting, by a pre-arranged plan, at the spot. They attacked the attachment party, inflicting minor injuries on the process clerk and tenants, but killing the khot Waradkar and his private clerk with lathi blows and knife wounds. In this case 21 accused were sent up for trial of whom two were discharged by the Committing Magistrate. Of the remaining 19 accused, three were sentenced to be hanged and eleven sentenced to transportation for life while five were acquitted by the Sessions Court.

Communal Tension.

25. During the year under report, communal tension between Hindus and Muhammadans, over the perennial question of the playing of music before mosques, was acute in many places in the Presidency proper. This led to serious disturbances at Sangamner in Ahmednagar and at Parola in East Khandesh Districts.

(1) At Sangamner, communal tension had been in existence for some years. All efforts to effect a compromise between the Hindus and the Muhammadans over the annual "Rath" procession on the Hanuman Jayanti day had failed, and accordingly the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Northern Division, issued on 22nd April 1929 an order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting the procession. Proceedings under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, were also initiated the same day against the leaders of both communities and extra Police were detailed to guard the Chariot which had already been brought out near the Maruti Temple before the issue of the Magistrate's order. Next morning, i.e., on 23rd April 1929, the day of the procession, a number of boys collected near the temple and tried to put into the Chariot an image of Maruti which they had brought out from the Rama's Temple, but the Police guard

made them take it back. Seeing this, the Hindu leaders announced that the prohibitory orders did not apply to women and that the women would take out the procession. Accordingly they mobilized the women and a large crowd of them gathered in proximity of the temple. One batch of women created a diversion, while another batch rushed the image of Maruti out of Rama's temple, but they were prevented from placing it on the Chariot. The closing of the temple by the Pujari prevented the image being put inside again and it had, therefore, to be kept on the steps of the temple. A cordon was at once drawn round the image by the Police, which the women began to try to break through, using abusive and insulting language. A crowd of some two to three thousand men, who had collected in spite of orders to disperse, encouraged the women and surged forward against the cordon which had been drawn across the road to prevent their approach. In the meantime, a number of women rushed the empty Chariot forward into the rear of the cordon, broke through it and placed pictures of Maruti in the Chariot. By this time the District Magistrate and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Northern Division, Ahmednagar, had got in front of the procession and parked their motor cars across the road leading to Bhadang Buwa Mosque whereby the Chariot was temporarily held up. Every effort was made to divert it up a side street but in vain. As the Chariot was repeatedly pushed against the cars and there was every danger of people being crushed the District Magistrate ordered the removal of the car of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, when the Chariot was taken on by the women along the disputed route. It was the women throughout who took the aggressive part, the men encouraging them by their presence and by shouts, hampering the Police by crowding in on them. It was obvious that the deliberate plan of campaign was for the men to refrain from any overt action while the women should carry on the offensive, so that the women should either effect their object or that violence done to the women should be an excuse for the active intervention of the men. An offence under sections 143, 147 and 152, Indian Penal Code, was registered. The communal tension continued and disturbances occurred again in the months of July and September 1929. This eventually led to the imposition of Additional Police.

(2) At Parola in the East Khandesh District a dispute arose in respect of Hindus shouting while passing mosques during the Balaji Vahan procession on the 4th October 1929. As communal tension was running high and as both the parties were obstinate, the District Magistrate, after personal enquiries, issued orders to stop the Vahan procession.

The Hindus then started morning processions, without music but singing hymns, in place of the Balaji Vahan procession. For a time these morning processions passed off peacefully, but on the morning of the 22nd October, when the procession was passing a mosque, some stones were thrown at the processionists. Large numbers of Hindus quickly assembled and started to riot, doing serious damage to a mosque and to certain other buildings in the locality. The trouble took place so suddenly that before the Police received intimation that damage had

been done by the mob it had dispersed. The local Police forthwith sent intimation of the riot to higher officers, some of whom arrived the same afternoon.

On the 23rd October a very serious riot occurred. Mosques and the houses surrounding them were damaged and looted by the rioters and a number of persons were injured, one of whom succumbed to his injuries. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who was on the spot, issued an order under section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure prohibiting the gathering of five or more persons in the street.

On the 28th the Balaji's Vahan, which had been kept standing in a public street, was removed to a private place.

On the 29th the District Magistrate issued an order under section 42 of the Bombay District Police Act prohibiting people from shouting loudly in a manner calculated to cause breach of the peace or from giving public lectures. The local Police were substantially strengthened and investigation was started with the result that 37 rioters, who were all Hindus, were arrested and sent up for trial. The question of imposing Additional Police on Parola is now under consideration.

Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Presidency.

26. The strength of the Criminal Investigation Department consisted of 3 Deputy Superintendents, 11 Inspectors, 23 Sub-Inspectors and 10 Head Constables. The appointment of Police Prosecutor which had been held in abeyance was abolished during the year. One temporary appointment of a Deputy Superintendent was created during the year to investigate certain cases of corruption on the part of officials of the Irrigation Department in the Ahmednagar District.

During the year under report the Criminal Investigation Department enquired into 103 cases compared with 114 in 1928. Of these, 41 were criminal (including 13 of a quasi-criminal nature) and 62 of a political, quasi-political or confidential nature as compared with 33 and 81, respectively, in the year before. Two hundred and five persons (including 104 from previous years), who were concerned in the criminal cases referred to above, were dealt with, of whom 65 were convicted, 21 acquitted or discharged, 3 bailed out under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code, 1 transferred to the Central Provinces, while cases against 12 were withdrawn. Cases against 88 persons were pending trial and cases against 15 were under investigation at the end of the year.

The number of enquiries undertaken in criminal cases during the year was larger than in the previous year, viz., 41 as against 33. Details of the more interesting of these cases are given below. The investigation staff was fully occupied throughout the year, notwithstanding the fact that one extra appointment of a temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police was created. Requests for the assistance of Criminal Investigation Department officers had to be refused in five cases as no officers were available at the time. Enquiries were subsequently taken up as officers became available in four of the five cases referred to.

The number of public meetings and conferences attended by members of the shorthand staff and Political Branch was 291 as compared with 451 in 1928.

The Criminal Intelligence Branch completed and published in the Bombay Police Gazette 62 crime records of Inter-District and Inter-Provincial criminals, as against 33 in 1928. Up to the end of the year under report 441 other crime records were partially dealt with, out of which 25 have since been completed and published. By means of special crime reports and monthly crime reviews, a watchful eye was kept on the crime of the Presidency and, on frequent occasions, useful suggestions were conveyed to district officers bearing on cases in their respective districts.

On two occasions the Criminal Intelligence Branch was successful in indicating to the districts concerned the authors of crimes. These two offences were cases of cheating—one in the Broach and the other in the East Khandesh District—and the offenders were identified and subsequently arrested, the first by the Western India States Agency Police and the second by the Police of the Central Provinces.

The Criminal Tribes Branch exercised close supervision over the working of the Criminal Tribes Act throughout the Presidency proper. The draft revised rules under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act and the revised notifications are still under the consideration of Government. The want of notifications legalising the registration of members of criminal tribes wherever they may be traced is seriously felt and the anomaly created by the limitations of the existing notifications cannot be removed until the proposed notifications are issued.

The issue of notifications applicable to wandering gangs of Iranis and the application of section 10 (1) (*b*) to the registered members has had the desired effect. Most of these gangs have left the Presidency.

The work of registering really criminal Bhils under the Criminal Tribes Act is still in progress in all the six districts of the Central Division in which Bhils are to be found.

The proposal to place the Tadvis of the East Khandesh District on the same footing as Bhils proper was sanctioned by Government during the year.

The work of rectifying the defective criminal tribe Registers mentioned in last year's report was almost completed during the year.

The action taken in the year 1928 for the reclamation of Phase-Pardhis of the Ahmednagar District by the establishment of a settlement for them at Harigaon near Belapur has proved successful. At the end of the year there were 148 members of this tribe in the camp, with their dependents. With a view to securing stricter control over them, it has been proposed to restrict their movements to an area bounded by a five-mile radius from the Sugar Factory. The camp is under the supervision of the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar.

There is another colony of members of this tribe at Barsi, situated on a piece of land specially acquired for the purpose. The members residing

in this colony work in mills. It is under the supervision of the District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur.

Below are the details of some of the more important and interesting criminal cases investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department during the year under report :—

(1) *Enquiry into allegations of wholesale corruption among officers and subordinates of the Irrigation Department in Ahmednagar District.*

Complaints of wholesale corruption by officers in the Irrigation Department of the Public Works Department were received by the District Magistrate, Ahmednagar, who, after making preliminary confidential enquiries, moved Government to appoint a special officer of the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police to enquire into the offences. Mr. N. G. Joshi was appointed to take up the investigation under the supervision of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department. Mr. Joshi started his enquiries on the 14th May 1929. After preliminary enquiries, detailed enquiries were undertaken into the conduct of Mr. G. N. Gokhale, Assistant Engineer, Canal Officer, Pravara Canals, and Mr. R. K. Seoni, Assistant Engineer, Khandala Sub-Division, and also against one Sub-Overseer and three Canal Inspectors. Regular complaints were lodged under section 155, Criminal Procedure Code, in three cases against Mr. Gokhale and in two cases against Mr. Seoni. The cases were pending orders at the close of the year.

(2) *Bribery case against Mr. S. M. Panat, Mamlatdar and First Class Magistrate, Taluka Rahuri, District Ahmednagar.*

Complaints of corruption were received against Mr. S. M. Panat, Mamlatdar and Magistrate, First Class, Rahuri, District Ahmednagar, by the District Magistrate, Ahmednagar. After satisfying himself that there were good grounds for the complaints, the District Magistrate asked for a Criminal Investigation Department officer to be deputed for the enquiry. Inspector N. M. Ghatwal was appointed, and after an exhaustive enquiry he traced 12 specific cases of corruption against the Mamlatdar. Government sanctioned prosecution in 4 cases only. This sanction was received during the year under report and complaints were lodged in the Court of the Special First Class Magistrate, Ahmednagar. As the accused desired to have these 4 cases committed to the Court of Sessions, the Special First Class Magistrate committed them all to the Sessions Court, Ahmednagar. Two cases were taken up by the Sessions Judge. Both ended in conviction. In the first case Mr. Panat was sentenced to 18 months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 1,500 fine, or in default 6 months' simple imprisonment under section 161, Indian Penal Code. In the second case he was sentenced to 6 months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine, or in default 3 months' simple imprisonment under section 161, Indian Penal Code. Mr. Panat appealed to the High Court against both these decisions, but the order of the Sessions Judge was upheld by the High Court in each case.

(3) *Cheating by reduplicating Government Currency Notes.*

(*a*) A gang, headed by one Ochhavlal Bhikhalal, was formed in Godhra Town in the Panch Mahals District which successfully duped several credulous people in that part of the country by making them believe that they had the power of reduplicating Government currency notes of any denominations. The modus operandi adopted was as follows :—

A genuine currency note was placed between two glass slabs, and in order to inspire confidence, another genuine note of the same denomination was inserted by sleight of hand below it. After the performance of some rites, the slabs would be opened and the dupe would find two genuine notes. By this means people were induced to come forward with notes of Rs. 1,000. The experiments with the Rs. 1,000 notes however were not a success, and the victims were made to believe that their notes had been burned in the process, the real notes having been removed by sleight of hand. In this manner several people in the Panch Mahals and adjoining districts and States were duped. One person lodged a complaint with the Godhra Police, who asked for the assistance of the Criminal Investigation Department. Inspector I. K. Desai was deputed for the enquiry. He arrested 16 persons and eight cases of cheating were registered. These were under enquiry at the close of the year.

(*b*) During the course of this enquiry it came to light that the two leaders of this gang had also conspired to murder a person named Chhagan Gopal Kachhia of Godhra who had threatened them with exposure. This case was registered by Inspector I. K. Desai under sections 302 and 115, Indian Penal Code, and the two leading accused have been charged with that offence. The case was pending in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Godhra, at the close of the year.

(4) *Defalcations by the President, Vice-President and members of the Taluka Local Board, Bagewadi Taluka of Bijapur District.*

Government sanctioned during the year 1925-26 an additional grant of Rs. 20,000 for improving the water supply in the Bagewadi Taluka of the Bijapur District. The Collector thereupon called before him the President of the District Local Board, Mr. S. T. Patil, and asked him to see that the money was properly spent before the end of the financial year. The money was sanctioned on condition that the Local Board and the public should each contribute amounts equal to the sum sanctioned by Government. Several improvements were proposed by the Bagewadi Taluka Local Board which were sanctioned by the District Local Board and these were undertaken by the Patil members of Bagewadi Taluka who undertook to carry them out either themselves or through their friends, relatives or servants. Neither plans nor estimates for these works were prepared. In some instances the money allotted was misappropriated by the Taluka Local Board. In others the money was misappropriated under cover of false certificates. In others, again, although part of the work had been done by the villagers, money for the whole work was drawn and misappropriated by the Local Board.

The enquiry was handed over to the Criminal Investigation Department and Inspector S. S. Basrur made enquiries in connection with six separate cases of misappropriation. A report was duly submitted to Government who ordered that six complaints should be registered under sections 197, 198, 409, 420, 477-A and 109, Indian Penal Code, and 134 of the Bombay Local Board Act at Bagewadi Police Station and that regular enquiries should be started. Inspector Basrur accordingly registered the six complaints and when his enquiries into them were complete a report was submitted to Government asking them to accord the requisite sanction under section 197, Criminal Procedure Code. The orders of Government were awaited at the close of the year.

(5) *Bhusawal Bomb Case.*

At about 6 p.m. in the evening of the 11th September 1929, two passengers named Raghunath Sadashiv Malkapurkar and Bhagwandas Tulsidas Mahor, both natives of Jhansi, alighted at Bhusawal Station from the Allahabad-Bombay train, known as the "118-Up". Each of them carried a small tin trunk and a roll of bedding. The Excise Police, who were on duty at the Station, demanded to inspect their luggage. After many protests, Sadashiv opened his trunk whereupon some cartridges and a pistol were discovered. By this time the Railway Police Head Constable had arrived on the scene. Bhagwandas' box was also opened but nothing objectionable was found in it. The Excise Police then started to make a Panchnama of the search when Bhagwandas suddenly whipped out a pistol which was concealed on his person and fired. In the confusion which not unnaturally ensued, Bhagwandas retreated from the platform through a gate, brandishing his pistol. Sadashiv meanwhile had picked up his trunk and followed him. The Railway and Excise Police soon recovered their presence of mind and went in pursuit. Bhagwandas fired again at the Police Head Constable, Bendigeri, when he tried to arrest him, but fortunately missed him. Both Sadashiv and Bhagwandas were finally secured. In the trunk of Sadashiv the following articles were found :—

(1) One Mauser Auto Pistol with Holster ; the magazine contained 9 cartridges.

(2) Sixty-two live revolver cartridges, picric acid, sulphur, percussion caps, gun cotton, two country-made Agra type loaded nail bombs.

On the person of Bhagwandas were found one Webley and Scott Automatic Pistol containing three live cartridges and 8 loose cartridges. An offence under sections 4 and 5 of the Explosives Substances Act, India Act VI of 1908, Arms Act, section 20, XI of 1878, and Indian Penal Code, section 307, and Indian Railways Act, sections 59 and 128 was then registered at Bhusawal Railway Police Station and further enquiries were made by a Criminal Investigation Department officer under the personal supervision of Mr. Holland, who was officiating Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department. The two accused were found to be revolutionaries, one of whom, Bhagwandas Tulsidas Mahor, was a notified absconder in the Lahore

Conspiracy Case and was also wanted by the Lahore Police. The case against these two accused was pending trial at the end of the year. It has since ended in conviction.

(6) *Pratapgadh Dacoity Case.*

In the month of December 1929, a daring dacoity was committed at Pratapgadh in the temple of the Goddess Bhavani and property consisting of jewellery, gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,38,559-10-0 was carried off. The inmates of the temple were belaboured by the dacoits. The offence was registered at Mahableshwar Police Station under section 397, Indian Penal Code, C. R. No. 10 of 1929. At the request of the District Superintendent of Police, Satara, Sub-Inspector B. P. Barve of the Criminal Investigation Department was deputed to assist the Satara Police in the investigation of this offence. Fifteen trans-frontier Pathans were soon arrested in connection with the offence, which was still under enquiry at the close of the year.

The following were the results of cases pending at the close of the year 1928 referred to in the Annual Administration Reports for 1927 and 1928 :—

(1) *Satti Bribery case of Belgaum District of 1927.*

The case against 13 accused was heard by the Sessions Judge, Belgaum. Two of the accused were acquitted; the remaining 11 accused were found guilty by the jury, but as the Judge disagreed with their verdict he made a reference to the High Court. This case was heard by two High Court Judges. As these two Judges disagreed, the case was referred to a third High Court Judge who, after hearing the arguments of both sides, finally acquitted all the accused in February 1930. The remaining two cases against these accused were pending trial in the Court of the Sessions Judge, Belgaum, at the end of the year.

(2) *Pamlore Kaikadi Gang Case of 1928.*

This gang case was divided into three distinct cases, viz.,

(1) Thalakwadi Dacoity case,

(2) Uruli Dacoity case, and

(3) Daflapur Dacoity case.

The case against the 4 accused in the Uruli dacoity case, which was sent up in 1928, ended in conviction in the year under report. Three out of the four accused were convicted and one was acquitted under section 337, Criminal Procedure Code, as he was made an approver.

The case against the 5 accused in the Daflapur dacoity case, which was pending at the end of 1928, was withdrawn, as these accused had been adequately punished in the other two cases.

In the Thalakwadi dacoity case, three more accused were arrested during the year under report and the case against them was sent up. Two were convicted and the case against one was withdrawn as he had given useful information to the Police.

(3) *Sind Delhival Bauriah Gang case of 1928.*

The case against the 29 accused concerned in this case, which was pending at the end of 1928, was transferred to the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Ahmedabad City, under orders of the High Court. It was taken up by the City First Class Magistrate in 1929 and was committed to the Court of Sessions, Ahmedabad, where it was pending at the end of the year.

(4) *New Coronation Mills Arson case of 1928.*

The four accused concerned in this case were acquitted by the City First Class Magistrate, Ahmedabad, during the year.

(5) *Manmad Bomb Case of 1928.*

The two accused concerned in this case were convicted and sentenced by the Sessions Judge, Nasik, to seven years' rigorous imprisonment under section 4 of the Explosives Substances Act, two years under section 128, Railway Act, and one year under section 19-F of the Arms Act, the sentences to run concurrently.

Counterfeit Coins.

27. During the year, 5,337 (4,053 silver and 1,284 nickel) counterfeit coins were received at various stations on the Railways in the Presidency proper as shown below :—

	Silver		Nickel	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
G. I. P. Railway	299	440	166	127
B. B. & C. I. Railway { Broad Gauge ..	954	594	177	147
B. B. & C. I. Railway { Metre Gauge ..	943	1,512	212	272
M. & S. M. Railway	1,625	1,507	706	738
Total ..	3,821	4,053	1,261	1,284

These figures, which are a fairly reliable indication of the extent to which counterfeit coins are current in the Presidency proper, show that there has been some increase in the circulation of both counterfeit silver and nickel coins. This increase is chiefly noticeable on the G. I. P. Railway and on the metre gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The increase which is noticeable on the metre gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway is mainly at stations which are situated within the jurisdiction of Native States. The increase in respect of counterfeit nickel coins is not so appreciable. The Southern Maratha Country is still responsible for the circulation of false coins of both classes.

According to reports received from the districts, prosecutions were undertaken in 6 cases during the year under report for counterfeiting coins and for possessing implements for counterfeiting such coins. Nineteen persons were arrested in these 6 cases, of whom 12 were convicted, 2 were acquitted, 4 were pending trial with the Magistrate and one was pending investigation with the Police.

Sweated Sovereigns.

No sweated sovereigns came to notice during the year under report.

Forged Currency Notes.

Rs. 100 notes.—In the Presidency proper, excluding Bombay City, seven process-made forged notes of Rs. 100 of the series TE/87, BE/36, ND/60, QE/7 and T/6 were impounded during the year under report as against 6 in the previous year. No hand-made notes came to light.

In connection with the forged currency notes of the series EE/30 for Rs. 100 which had appeared in 1927 in Dhulia, one Marwadi who was prosecuted by the Barwani State Police was convicted and sentenced. Since his conviction, the circulation of this series has pactically stopped.

Owing to the conviction of a gang of Pathans and other accused in 1928, the circulation of forged currency notes of the TE/6 series has ceased.

Rs. 50 notes.—Four process-made forged currency notes of this value of the series FI/1, IF/3, SI/1 and WD/54 came to notice as against one in the previous year. No hand-made forged note of the same denomination was impounded during the year as against one in 1928. One genuine note of Rs. 10 altered to Rs. 50 was noticed as against two in the previous year.

Rs. 10 notes.—One hundred and ninety-five process-made forged currency notes of this value of the series B/16, C/8, C/28, C/39, C/59, C/76, C/80, C/98, D/20, D/90, E/2, E/22, E/23, E/35, E/70, E/72, F/4, F/28, F/67, F/71, F/77, F/79, F/97, G/26, G/28, P/23, P/29, QD/21 and 2 hand-made notes of F/49 and K/42 series were noticed during the year under report as against 205 process-made notes and 3 hand-made notes during the year 1928. Forty-three forged currency notes of series C/98, 29 of E/23 series and 36 of F/49 series appeared. There is an appreciable decrease in the circulation of forged currency notes of F/49 and E/23 series ; 75 forged currency notes of F/49 and 61 of E/23 series had appeared in the year 1928. This decrease is probably due to the arrest of a gang in connection with these forgeries in Burma.

In connection with the case in which a forged currency note of Rs. 10 of no series (which were found to be in circulation in British limits in 1927) was attached from one Bai Bibi, widow of Adam Wali Jetha, by the Surat Railway Police in 1927. From enquiries made, it transpired that one Khushal Khemchand of Valan Village under Karjan Taluka of the Baroda State was concerned. He was arrested by the Baroda Police. The case against him was sent up and ended in conviction. Since his conviction, no further notes of this kind have come to notice.

Rs. 5 notes.—Thirteen forged currency notes of this denomination, of which one was hand-made and the rest process-made, were impounded as against 13 in 1928. The GC/95 series is gradually disappearing.

Re. 1 notes.—During the year, one forged currency note of O/93 series was noticed as against none in 1928.

In the Western India States Agency, forged notes of the following denominations were noticed in the year under report :—

Two notes of Rs. 100 of QE/7 and T/6 series and 12 notes of Rs. 10 of B/16, C/39, D/10, E/2, E/22, E/23, E/35, F/67, P/23 series as against 7 of Rs. 10 in 1928. Three forged currency notes of Rs. 5 each came to light in 1929 as against 6 in 1928. Out of these one was of the GC/95 series as against 2 in 1928.

No forged currency notes of Re. 1 appeared in circulation in 1929.

Finger print bureau, Presidency proper.

28. The combined staff of the Poona and Bombay Bureaux consisted of the following officers :—

1 Superintendent, Presidency Finger Print Bureau at Poona.
1 Manager, Bombay City Bureau.
1 Senior Expert at Poona.
2 First Experts at Poona.
1 First Expert at Bombay.
2 Second Experts at Poona.
2 Second Experts at Bombay.
5 Senior Searchers at Poona.
4 Senior Searchers at Bombay.
12 Junior Searchers at Poona.

In addition to the above establishment, 1 Head Constable and 1 Constable belonging to the Bombay City Police worked as Chief Operator and Assistant Chief Operator, respectively, in the Bombay Bureau.

At the beginning of the year there were on record in the Poona Bureau 122,539 Finger Impression slips and during the year under report 10,320 fresh slips were received for record as against 10,460 in the preceding year, making a total of 132,859 slips. Of these, 5,141 slips, which included 19 slips of convicts and ex-convicts who had died and 34 slips which were duplicates, were eliminated in accordance with the Finger Print Rules, as against 15,284 in the previous year. There were thus 127,718 Finger Impression slips on record at the end of the year. The great difference between the number of slips eliminated in 1928 and in 1929 is due to the fact that in 1928 a large number of slips of unregistered members of criminal tribes which were superfluous were removed and eliminated.

Of the 10,320 new Finger Impression slips received for record during the year under report, 2,984 were from Bombay City, 6,702 from Districts and Railways in the Presidency proper, 33 from Sind and 230 from other Provinces and Indian States outside the Presidency. The number of slips received from Indian States and Agencies in the Bombay Presidency

was 371 as against 382 in 1928. The number of slips of adolescents received for record was 44 as against 72 in the year before.

The number of slips received for search was 36,284 as against 33,312 in the previous year—an increase of 2,972 slips.

The antecedents of 6,870 accused and suspected persons were traced as against 6,989 in 1928. The percentage of cases traced to cases received for search was 19 as against 21 in the year before. The fall was mainly due to the fact that slips of a considerable number of persons concerned in the Bombay riots (viz. 2,922 over the last year's figures) were received for search.

Previous convictions were proved in Courts in 3,640 cases as against 2,123 in 1928. The Finger Impression slips of 470 absconding persons were received for record as against 700 in the preceding year. Of these, 132 were traced against 208 in 1928.

Intimation slips regarding Inter-District and Inter-Provincial criminals were supplied to the Criminal Intelligence Branch in 608 cases as against 268 cases in 1928. The Bureau also issued 231 intimations for action under sections 22 and 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

During the year under report 98 cases were received for written expert opinion as against 84 in the previous year. In 81 cases (73 criminal and 8 civil) as against 79 (72 criminal and 7 civil) in the preceding year, Experts from the Bureau were summoned to give evidence in Courts of Law.

Twelve candidates from districts in the Presidency proper and 2 from Banas Kantha Agency were trained as Chief Operators during the year.

A statement showing the work done by the Bombay Bureau is appended hereto as Appendix " C ".

Miscellaneous duties performed.

29. In addition to the licensing and supervising of pubic conveyances and the escorting of prisoners and many lakhs of treasure, the Police served 225,643 summonses and warrants, extinguished 1,128 fires, destroyed 63,295 stray dogs, enquired into 1,150 cases referred to them by the magistracy and into 24,712 petty cases under the Cantonment, Public Conveyances and other minor Acts, 723 suicides, 5,640 accidents (937 on Railways) and 587 suspicious or sudden deaths ; 11 Military deserters were also apprehended by the Police.

During the year under report the number of summonses and warrants served by the Police further rose from 207,104 in 1928 to 225,643, i.e., an increase of 18,539. In paragraph 4 of their Resolution No. P. 132, dated 21st September 1928, on the Administration Report for 1927, Government were pleased to remark in this connection that " much relief might be afforded if the courts were systematically to bind down witnesses due to appear before them at a future hearing and if service were effected through the post wherever possible." The fact that the number of summonses and warrants served by the Police increased from 201,300 in 1927 to 225,643 in 1929 go to show that the orders of Government alluded to above have been ineffectual and that the time has come

to make a drastic change in the existing procedure, as suggested in Mr. Wilson's letter No. 502-B, dated 23rd August 1929, in which he suggested that the agency of the Village Police should be extensively used for the service of summonses in non-cognizable cases throughout the Presidency proper, subject to the limitation that the District Police shall serve summonses in non-cognizable cases initiated by themselves. Government were pleased to call for a statement of the cost involved, which has been submitted recently.

Public Motor Traffic.

30. The scheme for the inauguration of a separate mechanical inspection staff for public motor vehicles foreshadowed in paragraph 31 of the Annual Report for the previous year has assumed definite shape during the year under report. The appointment of a staff of 3 Examiners with 3 mechanics has been recommended to Government, together with an increase of 2 clerks in my office to deal with the consequent correspondence and accounts work throughout the Presidency proper. Government have, since the close of the year, sanctioned an increase in the license fees to cover the cost of the establishment and have approved certain other minor changes in the rules. Sanction to the extra establishment has not yet been received.

The statistical information regarding motor vehicles demanded by Government letter No. 0/9-E, dated 21st January 1930, will be found in Appendix D of this report. As will be seen, the information is not available in respect of a number of districts as the Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, have not been able to furnish it. They have, however, promised to supply it for the year 1930.

Personal visitation of serious crime.

31. Out of 765 cases reported as serious, the scenes of 687 were visited by gazetted Police Officers. The percentage of scenes visited to serious crime was 89·80 against 87·26 in 1928. The reasons given for non-visitation were carefully considered in each case and were very rarely considered to be inadequate. The importance of the visitation of the scenes of serious crimes and their investigation by the Superintendent himself or by a Sub-Divisional Officer is fully recognised throughout the Presidency.

Statement D—Strength of Police.

32. The number of Imperial and Provincial Police Officers of, and above, the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police actually serving on the 31st December 1929 in the Presidency proper, including Railways, stood at 58, while the sanctioned strength of officers below the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police and men stood at 712 and 17,432 respectively as against 710 and 17,357 in the year before.

The increase of two in the strength of officers below the tank of Deputy Superintendent of Police was due to the addition of two Sergeants to the cadre of the Ahmedabad District.

The increase of 75 in the strength of the Constabulary was mainly due to the increase in the sanctioned strength of the Bombay Suburban

District and to the addition to the permanent cadre of the men lent to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company for guard duty, who were formerly treated as temporary policemen.

Temporary Police consisting of 23 officers and men were entertained under the heads "Additional Police Establishments" and "Miscellaneous" during the year as against 58 in 1928.

Cost of the Police of the Presidency proper.

33. The cost of the Police, including the Railway Police and the clerical staff, for the financial year 1929-30 in the Presidency proper was Rs. 97,86,069 as against Rs. 96,05,114 in 1928-29,—a net increase of Rs. 1,80,955. This increase was chiefly due to the removal of the embargo on recruitment to the unarmed branch which was imposed during 1928-29 to effect the lump cut of Rs. 3,25,000 ordered by Government. The other items which contributed the increase were—

(*i*) the permanent addition of 16 Head Constables and 44 Constables to the strength of the Sholapur City Police from 18th November 1928;

(*ii*) extra expenditure on account of travelling allowance to policemen on special duty;

(*iii*) the grant of house rent allowance to the constabulary in Surat City on account of the demolition of the Nanpura Police Lines;

(*iv*) the grant of increments earned by officers and men during the year; and

(*v*) travelling allowance to policemen on strike duty and grant of compensatory allowance to all men on strike duty.

The average cost per policeman in the Presidency proper increased from Rs. 504-5-9 to Rs. 511-9-1 for the reasons detailed above.

The average cost per Policeman in other Presidencies and Provinces compared with that of Bombay Presidency proper in 1928-29 is given below :—

	Rs. a. p.
Burma	847 14 1
Bengal	607 5 1
Madras	567 3 11
Bihar and Orissa	561 1 4
Assam	542 7 10
Central Provinces	532 15 2
Bombay Presidency proper	504 5 9
Punjab	497 10 10
North-West Frontier Province	495 4 5
United Provinces	445 15 8

The figure of average cost per head of the Police in the Counties and Boroughs of England and Wales for the year ending September 1929 was Rs. 4,719. The cost per head of the Police in Bombay was, therefore, roughly one-ninth of the cost per head of the Police in England and

Wales. It is difficult, in such circumstances, to follow the reasoning of those who complain that India is saddled with an unduly costly Police Force.

Proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated.

34. The proportion of Police to area, population and cognizable crime investigated was one policeman to 4·56 square miles, 2·30 railway miles, 817 persons and 1·52 cognizable crime investigated, as against one to 4·57 square miles, 2·38 railway miles, 821 persons and 1·51 cognizable crime investigated in the previous year. In England and Wales, the proportion was one policeman to 1·01 square miles and 657 persons for the year 1929. In Scotland, the proportion works out to one policeman to 4·36 square miles and 756 persons for the year 1928. The above statistics are based on the sanctioned strength of the Police Force.

Inspection of Police stations and outposts.

35. Out of 350 Police Stations and 362 Outposts in the Presidency proper and on the Railways, 346 Police Stations and 355 Outposts were visited and inspected by Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents of Police. The inspection work was satisfactory.

In addition to the inspection work done by District officers, the Range Deputy Inspectors General inspected the following offices:—

	Northern Range	Southern Range	Total
Offices of Superintendents of Police—			
Correspondence Branch	10	9	19
Accounts Branch	13	10	23
Offices of Sub-Divisional Officers ..	2	10	12
Offices of Sub-Inspectors including Head Quarters	5	11	16
	30	40	70

During the year under report, Mr. Wilson visited on inspection and other duties the following places:—

Ahmedabad, Surat, Thana, East Khandesh and Nasik Districts in the Presidency proper; Sukkur, Jacobabad, Larkana, Hyderabad and Karachi Districts in Sind; Bombay, Delhi and Simla. I visited Nasik and Bombay on my return from leave.

Statement E—Armament.

36. During the year, Government finally decided to replace the ·476 S.B. M.H. Muskets with which the Police are now armed by S.B. weapons converted from ·303 Lee Enfield Rifles. The process of rearmament will be carried out in stages which, it is anticipated, will cover a period of four years.

84 new revolvers received from the Kirkee Arsenal during the year were distributed to Officers who required to be armed.

Punishments.

37. During the year under report, the total number of officers and men punished departmentally and judicially was 508 as against 509 in 1928. The percentage of punishments to the actual strength of the force was 2·87. Of the total punishments inflicted, 474 were departmental and 34 judicial as against 467 and 42 respectively in the year before.

Extra drill was awarded in 1,190 cases for minor breaches of discipline. These punishments do not appear in Statement E.

The total number of officers and men judicially punished fell from 42 in 1928 to 34 in the year under report.

Rewards.

38. The King's Police Medal and Indian Titles were conferred on the following officers :—

The King's Police Medal.

Khan Bahadur Shapurji Dinshaw Variawa, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Khan Bahadur.

Khan Saheb Darasha Dhanjisha Kothawala, Temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Khan Saheb.

Mr. Kaikobad Navroji Modi, Inspector of Police.

The number of rewards by promotion, good service tickets and money rewards was 6,397 during the year under report as against 6,177 in 1928. There were only two cases of special promotion as in the previous year.

The total sum spent in rewards in the Presidency proper was Rs. 37,864 as against Rs. 38,082 in 1928-29.

Education.

39. Out of an actual strength of 617 officers and 17,078 men (excluding officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendents of Police), the number of literate officers and men was 617 and 11,677, respectively, against 650 and 11,185 in 1928. The percentage of literate officers and men to actual strength rose from 68·26 in 1928 to 69·47 in 1929.

The decrease in the number of educated officers during the year was due to a large number of vacancies and not to any decline in the standard of education in these ranks.

The primary schools established at certain Head Quarters, viz., at Poona, Kaira, Godhra, Thana and Ratnagiri, continued to do good work during the year. The facilities afforded to the men by these schools for the education of their families are greatly appreciated.

40. Resignations, which had been on the decrease since 1926, slightly rose in the year under report from 264 in 1928 to 267 in 1929. The figures for the quinquennium are as given below :—

Resignations.

1925	390
1926	333
1927	248
1928	264
1929	267

The rise is insignificant and calls for no remarks.

41. The number of vacancies appreciably decreased from 731 in 1928 to 450 in the year under report. This heavy decline in the total number of vacancies was due to the removal of the bar against recruitment to the unarmed branch. The largest number of vacancies was in the Bombay Suburban District (47), Panch Mahals (40), Nasik (36) and East Khandesh (30). Despite better rates of pay and allowances and the slump in the labour market, the problem of recruitment in certain districts of Gujarat, especially in the unarmed branch, continued to be acute.

Vacancies and recruiting.

As more than once reported, a Policeman's wage does not attract the type of Gujarati that would make a reasonably satisfactory Police officer. Better wages are easily obtained in the mills and in commercial walks of life. Moreover, undisturbed nights, freedom from restraint when off duty and the facility of converting his wife and the older members of his family into wage-earners make an irresistable appeal to the semi-literate Gujarati. The experiment is now being tried of enlisting educated Marathas for service in the unarmed branch in Gujarat and of encouraging them, by means of allowances, to become literate in Gujarati.

There were 1,575 enlistments during the year under review as against 1,090 in 1928. The number of casualties in the Force, inclusive of deaths, rose from 1,073 in 1928 to 1,163 in 1929. Of these, 488 or a percentage of 41·96 of the total casualties retired on pension or gratuity against 436 or a percentage of 40·63 in 1928.

42. In the year under review an improvement in health statistics was noticed in 12 districts as against 8 in the previous year. The most marked improvement occurred in the districts of Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Belgaum, Panch Mahals and Kaira, where the proportion of sick policemen to strength was 127·72, 145·45, 65·24, 61·76 and 23·43 respectively, against 152·98, 166·84, 79·00, 74·12 and 35·20 in the year before.

Health.

The highest percentage of sickness was again in Kanara (264·04) followed by Sholapur (145·45), Kolaba (141·16), Ratnagiri (127·72), G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways (106·94) and Dharwar (104·08).

The number of deaths rose from 150 in 1928 to 151 in 1929.

43. During the year under report 64 persons escaped—10 from jails and lock-ups, 46 from Police custody and 8 from the custody of the Village Police, as against a total of 73 persons in the year before. Of the 64 persons who escaped 52 were recaptured.

Escapes and recaptures.

44. A sum of Rs. 2,98,565 was spent during the financial year 1929-30 on the purchase of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other supplies for the Police in the Presidency proper against Rs. 3,07,730 in the previous year—a decrease of Rs. 9,165. This decrease represents a normal fluctuation.

Supply.

45. There were 404 shops licensed to deal in arms and ammunition in the year under report as against 389 in the previous year. Of these, 357 were inspected by gazetted Police officers, compared with 354 in the year before. The number of licenses for the possession or carrying of arms increased from 34,153 in 1928 to 35,829 in the year under report. The total number of cases instituted for breaches of the conditions of licenses was 72 as against 65 in 1928. Of the former, 33 ended in conviction, fines being imposed to the extent of Rs. 786 as against Rs. 938 in the preceding year.

Inspection of arms and ammunition shops—Supplementary statement No. II.

46. The number of cases conducted by Police Prosecutors totalled 3,907 against 3,985 in 1928. The number of cases ending in conviction stood at 2,664 in 1929 as against 2,828 in 1928, giving a percentage of 68·18 against 70·96. The Southern Range was largely responsible for this falling off, where the percentage fell from 71·58 in 1928 to 66·97 in 1929.

Work of the prosecuting staff.

Head Constables conducted 9,221 cases against 8,595 in 1928. Convictions were obtained in 6,428 or 69·71 per cent. against 6,203 or 72·16 per cent. in the previous year. Considering that the majority of cases are now defended by Pleaders, the results obtained by the Head Constables must be regarded as satisfactory.

47. The drill of the Force in the Presidency proper continued to be satisfactory in spite of the frequent calls from other districts in connection with mill strikes, communal riots and Viceregal journeys through the Presidency.

Drill.

48. The usual musketry and revolver practices were carried out in all districts and on the Railways in the Presidency proper, except in Surat and East Khandesh Districts where the Superintendents were unable to put the men of their Rifle Squads through the practices for ·303 rifles for want of a suitable range. Steps are being taken to provide suitable ranges in these districts.

Musketry.

The number of marksmen in the Rifle Squad (including Mounted Police) rose from 73 in 1928 to 84 during the year under report. There was a tie for the first prize between Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts.

The number of marksmen amongst the policemen armed with S.B. muskets rose from 532 in 1928 to 955 in 1929.

During the year the system of revolver shooting by the "sense of direction" theory was brought into operation in lieu of the old system of revolver practices with "deliberate aim." In the Presidency proper, out of 633 officers armed with revolvers, 462 completed the full course according to the new system and 85 qualified as marksmen. The first prize was won by Head Quarters Sub-Inspector Shaikh Amir Rahim of the Ahmedabad District for the sixth year in succession.

Buildings.

49. During the year under review, i.e., 1929-30, an allotment of Rs. 15,000 only was sanctioned for new Police Major Works in the Presidency proper, viz., for Police Lines at Mundgod, Kanara District. The discretionary grant for "Minor Works" was Rs. 1,00,000 as against Rs. 90,000 in the year before and that for "Petty Construction and Repairs" was Rs. 35,000 as against Rs. 34,000 in 1928-29.

In happier times funds used to be sanctioned for Police Major Works to an extent ranging from seven to ten lakhs annually. Although these comparatively generous allotments did not enable us to keep pace with the need for buildings arising out of dilapidations and new sanctions, stagnation was avoided. During the past four years, however, financial stringency has led to a tightening of the purse-strings, until a situation has arisen that can only be described as deplorable. Government recently called for a comprehensive survey of the whole position in regard to Major Works. The report called for was submitted with my letter No. 3861, dated 10th January 1930, and is now under consideration. As, however, the lee-way to be made up is very formidable and the financial position has been still further compromised by the crisis arising out of economic pressure and a political agitation that aims at reducing revenue while it increases the cost of administration, I am anything but optimistic for the immediate future.

The importance of providing suitable quarters for the constabulary cannot be exaggerated. Haphazard housing, often in unhealthy and otherwise unsuitable quarters, has a bad effect not only on discipline but also upon the health and general efficiency of the men. Further, even if we assume that the existing unhappy relations between the Police and the Congress-ridden public in Gujarat are transient and that happier times are in store, we cannot shut our eyes to the danger of the staff of a Police Station being scattered when they may be wanted urgently or to the injustice of the men being employed on duty while their wives and children are living unprotected among people against whom the Police may be forced to take drastic action. Nothing is better calculated to undermine the morale of the constabulary than having to do duty in such conditions. Moreover, the difficulties of obtaining accommodation in some places at which lines are not provided are increasing so alarmingly that we shall either be forced to build or to confine ourselves to recruiting from troglodytic classes.

Village Police.

50. The Village Police rendered special assistance in 396 cases during the year as against 284 in the previous year. 297 village Policemen were rewarded as against 367 in

1928. Of these, 138 were rewarded by the grant of good service tickets, swords, etc., and the remainder by money rewards amounting in all to Rs. 1,657. On the other hand 737 village Policemen were reported for neglect of duty against 596 in 1928. Of the former, 577 were punished departmentally and, 60 who were concerned in the commission of crime, were prosecuted; of these, 21 were convicted.

It is disappointing that, despite the issue of a special pamphlet containing detailed instructions on the subject of the duties and responsibilities of Police Patels and the efforts of Gazetted Police Officers, during the course of their tours, to impress upon them their responsibilities, the number of village Policemen reported for neglect of duty rose to 737 during the year. In many instances their failure was due to the appointment of unsuitable men as Police Patels and, to remedy this state of affairs, Government were pleased to direct in paragraph 11 of Government Resolution, Home Department, No. P/132, dated 21st September 1928, that the Head of the Police of a District should be given an opportunity of recording his opinion as to the suitability of persons under consideration for such appointments.

Incidents of note.

51. On their return journey from Delhi to Bombay—*en route* to England—the members of the Royal Statutory Commission passed through this Presidency on the 12th and 13th April 1929, when elaborate police arrangements were made for their safe passage.

Police arrangements had also to be made in connection with the following Viceregal journeys through this Presidency:—

(*a*) Journeys of His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Irwin) to England and back on 26th to 29th June 1929 and 25th to 27th October 1929, respectively.

(*b*) Journeys of His Excellency the Viceroy and Acting Governor General of India (Lord Goschen) from Bombay to Simla on 29th and 30th June 1929 and from Delhi to Bombay (Ballard Pier) *en route* to England on 23rd to 25th October 1929.

(*c*) Journeys of His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Irwin) from Delhi to Mysore, visiting Bombay, Sangli and Kolhapur *en route* between 16th and 21st November 1929.

(*d*) Return journey of His Excellency the Viceroy (Lord Irwin) from Hyderabad (Deccan) to Delhi *via* Manmad and Bhusawal on 21st and 22nd December 1929.

No general strike of importance occurred during the year in the Presidency proper. There were, however, petty strikes of short duration at certain industrial and Railway centres.

During the year a large number of Armed Police had to be sent to Bombay on three separate occasions from several districts in the Presidency proper to assist the City Police in connection with the Bombay riots. On the first occasion 250 men of the District Police were detained in Bombay for about three weeks. On the second occasion,

they were in Bombay for a week. On the third occasion, the number of armed Police deputed rose to 450 and they were detained for about two months.

Before they left Bombay, His Excellency the Governor inspected the District Police detachments on parade on 27th February 1929, when he addressed them and expressed his appreciation of their smart bearing and of their excellent work while on duty in Bombay. Similarly, in June 1929, Government were pleased to communicate, in a special Resolution, their high appreciation of the conduct and energy, tact and discretion shown by the men of the District Police during the course of their duty in Bombay.

When communicating his thanks for the prompt compliance with his requisitions for assistance, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, wrote, as under, in February 1929 :—

"The District Police gave an excellent account of themselves here. Though they were despatched here at very short notice and though they had put up with much discomfort and inconvenience, and were, like the City Police, given little time for rest or food, I did not hear a single grumble from them. On the other hand, the City Police Officers speak very highly of their work and it is a great tribute to their training and discipline that I have not had a single complaint about them from either Police Officers or from the public during the three weeks they spent here."

"At this morning's (27th February 1929) parade before His Excellency, it was a great pleasure to see their smart and soldierly bearing, * * * *. Though they came from five different districts, their 'present arms' was done with the precision of a machine; no regiment could have done it better."

The work of the District Police on the two subsequent occasions also evoked the appreciation of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in similar terms.

Working of the Central Police Training School, Nasik.

52. As usual, the School re-opened after the December vacation on 5th January 1929.

Mr. W. L. K. Herapath was the Principal of the School throughout the year.

Mr. J. R. Harris, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, who had been under training at the School since December 1927, passed his last examination in the month of August 1929, after which he was attached to the 1st Battalion, 2nd Punjab Regiment, at Ahmednagar, to undergo the usual course of military training.

Mr. Syed Hamid-ud-din Ahmed—a candidate of the Assistant Superintendent of Police's rank from His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Police—was admitted to the School on 11th July 1929, with the sanction of Government, for undergoing training as a Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Mr. G. R. Leonard, newly appointed Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, joined the School on 26th November 1929.

Thirty-four students were admitted to the School for the Sub-Inspector's course in January 1929 and thirty-one for the following course in July 1929. Of the 34 students of the first course, one resigned and one was discharged on the ground of unfitness.

In the first final examination held at the end of May 1929, 19 students passed (one with honours), out of 25 and in the second, which took place in November 1929, only 12 passed (none with honours) out of 22. The results of the second examination were very disappointing. They were not, however, unexpected, as the section was reported to be below the usual standard from the beginning.

In both terms the usual mock-trial was held in which both Instructors and students displayed great interest. The first mock-trial was attended by my *locum tenens*, Mr. Wilson, and at the second, the Sessions Judge, Nasik, was an interested spectator. Both mock-trials were most successful and proved to be as interesting as they were instructive.

The general health of the School was good throughout the year. As many cases of plague had occurred in Nasik City and a dead rat or two were discovered in the School limits, all the Instructors, students and staff, including menials, were inoculated at the beginning of the first term, i.e., in January 1929, by the Civil Surgeon at the Police Training School dispensary. All the students were also inoculated, as a preventive against enteric, at the commencement of the second term, i.e., in July 1929. No case of plague or enteric fever occurred in the School during the year.

The discipline and general conduct of the students throughout the year was uniformly satisfactory.

During April 1929, the Honourable Mr. (now Sir) J. L. Rieu, then Revenue Member of the Government of Bombay, visited the School. I visited the School in November 1929 shortly after my return from leave in connection with a departmental enquiry against the Head Drill Instructor which resulted in his dismissal. The Civil Surgeon, Nasik, who held charge of the post of the Assistant Director of Public Health, W. R. D., Nasik, in addition to his own duties, delivered 12 lectures and gave 5 demonstrations to the students of the Police Training School in a Course of Hygiene and Sanitation during the second term. Arrangements were also made for officers of the Police Department to deliver lectures at the School on certain special subjects. These included lectures on such subjects as the practical working of the Criminal Tribes Act, and the Finger Print System and upon the practical experiences of the several lecturers in regard to the efficient performance of Police duties. Lectures of this nature by competent Officers who are not on the regular lecturing staff of the School do much to stimulate the interest and enthusiasm of the students.

The work of the School was maintained at its usual high standard, despite the fact that one Section included in its ranks a number of lame ducks. Mr. Herapath has proved an adequate successor to Mr. Bailey and his work has been deserving of all praise. He was backed up by a loyal and competent band of Instructors, among whom special mention must be made of Mr. Phadke, the Chief Instructor. I have already referred to the dismissal of the Head Drill Instructor. He had, for some terms, been extorting " presents " from the students, but his own rapacity

was his undoing. His methods were so completely unmasked in the denouncement that I trust that the School will be free for many years from such malpractices.

Administrative and other changes.

53. No change of importance occurred during the year.

Miscellaneous.

54. Pecuniary assistance amounting to Rs. 5,555 was afforded to 65 families of deceased members of the constabulary from the "Widow's Fund for Constabulary" as against Rs. 7,209 given to 116 families in the year before.

Donations to the extent of Rs. 253-8-0 were sanctioned to two European subordinate officers to cover expenses in connection with illness from the fund for "Providing passages for the wives and children of European Police Subordinates to England or to the hills in case of sickness." This fund is now exhausted.

During the year 680 officers and men and one clerk joined the Genera l Provident Fund and 110 officers and men took out Post Office Life Insurance Policies.

The number of policemen who were sued for indebtedness in Civil Courts was 569 as against 512 in 1928.

The Police Co-operative Credit Societies at the various district headquarters continued to prosper and to do good work.

Needs of the Department.

55. The needs of the Department continue to be numerous and very pressing but owing to financial stringency very little has been done during the last few years to meet them. It would be indulging in vain repetition, in view of the financial situation, to state them afresh.

Sailent features.

56. The outstanding feature of the year was that there was an appreciable rise in cognizable crime—both serious and minor. The figure of total reported crime was the highest during the last eight years, except for the year 1927. The rise was general, being contributed by the majority of the districts. It was most marked under the heads "House Breakings" and "Thefts" (including cattle thefts). With the gradual disappearance of the deterrent effect created by the special measures taken in the past against organized gangs of dacoits and robbers, with the break in continued peaceful conditions which had prevailed for some years, with the preoccupation of the Police in connection with simmering communal tension and with the reduction of strength in certain areas, facilities for the commission of offences increased.

Another feature was the very pronounced further rise in non-cognizable crime. I have commented in detail in this connection in paragraph 17 *supra*.

Communal tension continued to prevail in an acute form in many areas which, but for the precautionary measures taken by the Police from time to time, would have resulted in riots and disturbances at many places.

The year was not free from agrarian agitation in certain areas, especially in the Northern Range. This agitation is of recent growth and it throws much additional work on the Police.

In this connection, the Deputy Inspector General, Northern Range, writes :—

"I am submitting no statistics of crime for the Range. The Commissioners are doing so for their respective Divisions : as the Police Ranges do not coincide with the Revenue Divisions, Range statistics would not assist in the general consolidation for the Presidency. But when the Presidency conditions and figures are reviewed by you I expect to find that communal tension and political agitation will be prominent features. Such certainly was the state of affairs in most districts of this Range. The conditions of Ahmedabad are too well known to require elaboration : the Police were kept on the *qui vive* in anticipation of communal outbreaks : labour was at times restive but fortunately there was no serious trouble. In Kaira agitation on agrarian questions was carried out to a greater or lesser extent : we have not yet finished with this. Mischief-mongers strove hard to create communal trouble in Panch Mahals : it was only the vigorous counter activity on the part of officials which prevented an open breach. The conditions in Broach were uneventful—one district which was so immune. In my review on Surat District I have remarked how true Police work 'had gone to the wall' owing to communal tension and political strife in and around Surat and Bardoli. In the Bombay Suburban District the labour strikes in Bombay created an atmosphere of uneasiness as one never knew how far local conditions would be affected or how some small local trouble might develop. In Thana District there was no trouble save for some agitation over agrarian questions in Palghar Taluka : but the proximity of Bombay created here too anxiety lest there should be repercussions. Nasik District was immune from communal strife ; efforts were made to create trouble in Baglan over the new Revenue assessment, but Government rather short-circuited these intrigues. In East Khandesh, Parola and Bahadarpur attracted an undue measure of attention with the Hindu-Muslim riots and tension : fortunately it did not spread though any relaxation of effort by the Police would have resulted in similar tension in other towns. West Khandesh, like Broach, was entirely immune. In Ahmednagar the trouble centred round Sangamner : I am glad to note that additional Police have at last been sanctioned and posted here. The effect of these distractions will be found reflected in the figures of most districts. In those districts where the agitation or tension was acute, the figures show an all round depreciation : I would quote Surat, East Khandesh and Ahmednagar as instances.

Economic conditions may have had some bearing on statistics. In Gujarat, it will be remembered how the cotton crop was partially ruined by severe frost. The failure of the later rains had a similar effect on the kharif crops."

It is gratifying to be able to report that, in spite of special difficulties and constant pressure of work, the Police throughout the year evinced a spirit of steadfast loyalty and devotion to duty and maintained their high standard of efficiency.

Since the close of the year the Police have been put to an unprecedented strain. That they should have maintained their traditional loyalty in the face of the most arduous and unpalatable work, under the pressure—often exercised on their unprotected dependents—of every form of boycott and social ostracism and in the face of provocation, taunts and abuse from every side, speaks volumes for their courage and sense of discipline. Their steadfast conduct in such circumstances is the best proof that could be obtained of the soundness of our system of training and of the staunchness of the material that we enlist. I am confident that, when sanity returns to India, the public will be generous enough to acknowledge the deep debt that they owe to the Police.

Concluding remarks.

57. During the year under review, two Indian Police Officers and three Officers from the Bombay Provincial Service retired. Three Assistant Superintendents of Police

were recruited during 1929. A number of Assistant Superintendents of Police held charge of districts in a thoroughly efficient manner, though some of them were very junior in service.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, has mentioned the following officers for good work :—

" * * * Mr. F. W. O'Gorman, who had a very anxious time in Surat. He was awarded during the year a bar to his King's Police Medal for his work in connection with the riots in Surat during the previous year.

Mr. A. W. Pryde, who successfully dealt with the heavy burglaries in Kaira District, by his personal industry and by the establishment of a local *modus operandi* bureau.

Mr. C. H. Reynolds, who put in much hard work in West Khandesh.

The other officers specially mentioned by him are :—

Assistant Superintendents.

Mr. A. J. W. Sanson, East Khandesh.

Mr. C. W. E. U'ren, Ahmedabad.

Deputy Superintendents.

Mr. C. M. Mate, East Khandesh.

Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawala, Surat.

Mr. K. B. Sabnis, Ahmednagar.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, writes :—

" I was not in charge of the Range during the year under report and am not in a position to state its needs. * * * Neither have I had any experience of the work of individual officers. All appear to have worked satisfactorily and I feel that without personal knowledge it would be invidious for me to make any further remarks than those made in my reviews of the Annual Administration Reports.

The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, has mentioned the following gazetted officers :—

Rao Saheb D. C. Desai, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch.

Rao Saheb B. V. Kelkar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Criminal Tribes Branch.

Mr. H. N. Pimple, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Political Branch.

Rao Saheb A. R. Akool, Superintendent, Finger Print Bureau.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, writes :—

" The Commissioner endorses the commendations bestowed by the Deputy Inspector General of Police on the various Police Officers and more especially on Messrs. O'Gorman, Pryde and Khan Bahadur D. D. Kothawala."

There are no remarks from the Commissioner, Central Division, in his review, specially commending the work of any individual officer.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, writes :—

" I endorse the remarks of the Deputy Inspector General of Police as to the excellent work done by Mr. Holland as District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar. Mr. Kidd in Belgaum worked with great zeal * * *. Mr. C. H. de V. Moss in Kolaba and Rao Bahadur Trivedi in Kanara efficiently carried on the administration of those districts which are not particularly criminal. The District Magistrate of Ratnagiri has recorded his appreciation of the way in which Mr. O'Sullivan detected a difficult case of murder. Mr. Bailey, now acting Deputy Inspector General of Police, was not in Bijapur long enough to introduce many improvements into the administration. It is unfortunate that Mr. Ruston retired before he could deal with the District reports, as he had had long personal experience of the Districts and their personnel."

Mr. J. C. Curry worked as Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police from 1st January 1929 to 6th March 1929. He was succeeded by Mr. N. P. A. Smith who became Additional Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police from 20th February 1929 to 6th March 1929 and Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police from 7th March 1929 to the end of the year. Before going on leave Mr. Wilson informed me that he was greatly indebted to both these Officers for their zealous work and for much sound advice. I must add my own acknowledgments of Mr. Smith's admirable work since my return from leave.

As Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector General, Criminal Investigation Department, Mr. LaBouchardiere dealt with his onerous duties with commendable ability and thoroughness.

Mr. K. C. Rushton administered the Southern Range throughout the year with his accustomed efficiency. By his retirement Government have lost a most reliable officer.

Mr. J. B. Jenkins was in charge of the Northern Range from 1st January 1929 to 21st March 1929 on which date he relinquished charge of his office to Mr. W. R. G. Smith who held this charge in addition to his own office as District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, from 22nd March 1929 to 28th March 1929.

Mr. G. A. Shillidy officiated as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, from 29th March 1929 to the end of the year. Mr. Wilson informed me, and I can speak of my own experience for two and a half months, that Mr. Shillidy administered his Range with remarkable skill and proved himself to be a most efficient Deputy Inspector General.

Mr. D. Healy officiated as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, from 1st January 1929 to 3rd May 1929 when he was succeeded by Mr. A. S. Holland who acted as Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, from 4th May 1929 to 9th November 1929. He was relieved on that date by Mr. D. Healy who continued in the appointment till the end of 31st December 1929. Both these officers ably controlled the work of the Department.

I can endorse Mr. Wilson's commendation of the work of the Inspector General's office. While the whole staff were unremitting in their labours, special mention must be made of the work of Khan Saheb Shaikh Amir, the Office Superintendent and of Mr. Betrabet, the Head Clerk.

F. C. GRIFFITH,

Inspector General of Police.

APPENDIX A
REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 5.

APPENDIX A REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 5.

Statement showing incidence by districts per 1,000 of the population of cognizable crime during 1929.

District	Cognizable crime reported during 1929. Total Indian Penal Code cases (classes I to V)	Murders reported during 1929	Attempts at murder and culpable homicide	Dacoity	Robbery	House-breaking with intent to commit an offence	Thefts including cattle thefts	Cases of receiving stolen property	Total serious crime	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Ahmedabad	2·01	·02	·01	·01	·02	·37	·72	·06	1·24	
2. Broach	1·33	·03	·01	·009	·003	·45	·29	·04	·86	
3. Kaira	1·73	·03	·02	·004	·01	·48	·52	·02	1·11	
4. Panch Mahals	1·67	·02	·01	·02	·02	·36	·44	·04	·95	
5. Surat	1·06	·01	·005	·008	·01	·38	·27	·002	·66	
6. Thana	1·61	·02	·006	·01	·02	·45	·52	·03	1·08	
7. Bombay Suburban District ...	7·17	·05	·03	·01	·11	1·93	2·76	·05	4·97	
8. Ahmednagar	1·46	·04	·006	·01	·04	·41	·52	·02	1·07	
9. East Khandesh	1·30	·01	·003	·01	·03	·42	·51	·009	1·03	
10. West Khandesh	1·09	·02	·003	·02	·03	·31	·37	·01	·79	
11. Nasik	1·49	·01	·004	·01	·04	·49	·52	·02	1·11	
Total, Northern Range, including B. B. & C. I. Railway.	1·70	·02	·01	·01	·03	·45	·60	·03	1·16	
12. Poona	2·16	·02	·003	·009	·04	·55	·99	·03	1·67	
13. Satara	0·88	·02	·004	·004	·03	·20	·28	·01	·57	
14. Sholapur	1·28	·02	·006	·01	·03	·27	·52	·03	·93	

15. Belgaum	1·01	·06	·008	·01	·03	·26	·38	·01	·70
16. Bijapur	0·81	·02	·006	·01	·03	·21	·21	·02	·52
17. Dharwar	1·01	·01	·006	·004	·02	·35	·31	·03	·75
18. Kanara	0·75	·01	·009	.....	·01	·14	·35	.....	·56
19. Kolaba	0·71	·01	·003	·003	·003	·19	·31	·01	·53
20. Ratnagiri	0·47	·009	·0008	.....	·005	·08	·23	·0008	·35
Total, Southern Range, including G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways.	1·20	·02	·005	·007	·02	·27	·53	·02	·89
Total, Presidency proper, including Railways.	1·44	·02	·008	·01	·02	·36	·57	·02	1·03

APPENDIX B REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 20.

Details regarding cases and persons sent up under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, and Regulation XII of 1827.

		Number of persons proceeded against including those pending from the previous year	Number ordered to furnish security	Number who furnished security	Number released on agreement under Regulation XII of 1827	Number who went to jail in default of security	Number of persons in cases pending at the close of the year	Percentage of persons from whom security was demanded to persons proceeded against (excluding persons in pending cases)
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Northern Range ...	1928	870	413	318	.....	95	212	62·76
	1929	1,058	585	414	.....	171	204	68·50
Southern Range ...	1928	518	261	207	.....	54	114	64·60
	1929	562	309	240	.....	69	158	61·30
Total ...	1928	1,388	674	525	.....	149	326	63·46
	1929	1,620	894	654	.....	240	362	71·06

APPENDIX C REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 28

Statistical figures showing the working of the Finger Print Bureau, Bombay City, during the year 1929, as compared with those of 1928

Serial No.	Particulars	1928	1929
1	Number of Finger Impression Slips on record at the beginning of	42,921	39,418
2	Number of Finger Impression Slips of convicts prepared for record at Jails.	616	723
3	Number of Finger Impression Slips of convicts received for record from the City Police.	2,785	2,930
4	Number of Finger Impression Slips of convicts received for record from outside.	139	103
5	Total number of slips received for record during the year.	3,540	3,756
6	Number of Finger Impression Slips removed from record as duplicates, and triplicates.	476	28
7	Number of Finger Impression Slips removed from record as not required under the Finger Print Rules.	616	3
8	Number of Finger Impression Slips eliminated as per Finger Print Rules including those of beggars.	3,400	4,136
9	Number of Finger Impression Slips eliminated on account of deaths.	15	3
10	Number of Finger Impression Slips removed from the original record and treated as Re-convicted Slips.	2,536	146
11	Total number of Finger Impression Slips removed from the record.	7,043	4,316
12	Number of Finger Impression Slips on record at the end of the year.	39,418	31,858
13	Number of Finger Impression Slips received for search from the City Police.	14,856	14,118
14	Number of Finger Impression Slips received for search from other Provinces.	1,198	1,738
15	Number of Finger Impression Slips traced out of serial No. 13.	4,461	4,499
16	Number of Finger Impression Slips traced out of serial No. 14.	212	213
17	Number of Finger Impression Slips referred to the Poona and other Bureaux for search during the year.	17,831	18,712

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Serial No.	Particulars	1928	1929
18	Number of Finger Impression Slips traced out of serial No. 17.	4,296	4,531
19	Number of Re-convicted Slips prepared for local record.	3,208	3,209
20	Number of Finger Impression Slips and Re-convicted Slips sent to other Bureaux for record during the year.	5,607	6,004
21	Number of cases in which exhibits were received for examination and written expert opinion.	50	44
22	Amount of expert fee received during the year (Rupees).	500	440
23	Number of occasions on which experts were deputed to give expert evidence.	69	88
24	Number of occasions on which experts were deputed to scenes of offences.	27	39
25	Number of days spent by experts for the above purpose (experts attended to this duty during office hours).	98	140
26	Number of men trained as Operators* ...	31	21

* One clerk from the Motor Vehicles Department.

APPENDIX D

APPENDIX D REFERRED TO

Statement showing the statistics regarding

District	Number of Motor Vehicles		Number of Driving Licenses	
	Registered	Re-registered	Issued	Renewed
Ahmedabad	198	976	407	1,591
Broach	23	50	61	118
Kaira	.....	.....	.....	.....
Panch Mahals	Information not available...		56	92
Surat	Information not available.	484	212	567
Thana	Information not available...		70	229
Bombay Suburban District ...	Do.	do. ...	117	150
Ahmednagar	Nil	Nil	287	519
East Khandesh	No such record has been kept.		133	501
West Khandesh	Information not available...		193	334
Nasik	Do.	do. ...	144	658
Total, Northern Range ...	221	1,510	1,680	4,759
Poona	Information not available...		2,868	2,884
Satara	Do.	do. ...	112	443
Sholapur	Do.	do. ...	213	418
Belgaum	Do.	do. ...	217	749
Bijapur	Nil	Nil	58	216
Dharwar	29	7	144	656
Kanara	Information not available...		44	192
Kolaba	Nil	Nil	68	235
Ratnagiri	.....	.....	36 +6 (duplicate.	214
Total, Southern Range ...	29	7	3,766	6,007
Grand Total ...	250	1,517	5,446	10,766

IN PARAGRAPH 30

Motor Vehicles for the year 1929.

"A" Permits		"B" Permits		Remarks
Issued	Renewed	Issued	Renewed	
53	115	196	99	422 "B" Permits are transferred from one bus to another free of charge.
45	41	52	69	
121	73	124	81	
32	28	30	31	
121	106	126	124	
152	134	170	166	
117	36	147	53	
158	142	225	212	
187	145	229	166	
147	180	234	191	337 temporary and 18 duplicat Driving Licenses are issued.
212	188	218	216	
1,345	1,188	1,760	1,408	
334	371	405	405	253 "A" and 354 "B" Permits are countersigned.
248	182	352	254	183 "A" and 187 "B" Permits are countersigned.
194	86	238	100	
255	310	397	389	
79	94	77	134	
136	170	178	326	
61	87	36	147	
72	124	32	202	
95	98	76 +5 duplicate.	168	
1,474	1,523	1,696	2,025	
2,819	2,710	3,456	3,433	

No. 13.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE,
Poona, 8th July 1930.

FROM

F. C. GRIFFITH, Esquire, C.S.I., O.B.E.,
Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,
Home Department.

Subject.—Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency proper for the year 1929.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward herewith my Annual Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Bombay Presidency proper, Part II, for the year 1929, together with the usual accompaniments.

2. The Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar, has no remarks to offer on the Report.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) F. C. GRIFFITH,
Inspector General of Police.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (EXCLUDING SIND AND BOMBAY CITY) FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1929.

Statistics.

During the year under report the total number of notified Criminal Tribes remained unchanged. One more mixed gang was added during the year, bringing the total of mixed gangs to 152.

The total number of registered members belonging to all tribes and mixed gangs at the beginning of the year was 21,078. Settlers released on probation by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar, and allowed to reside in the Poona and Satara Districts were included previously in the registered population of members of Criminal Tribes outside Settlements; but such settlers, as long as they are on probation, must be considered as inmates of Settlements for statistical purposes. The number shown in last year's report was therefore really in excess to the extent of 64, and the correct total at the end of 1928 was actually 21,078.

Additions and Alterations.

During the year 2,338 members of Criminal Tribes were registered; 18 Nir Shikaris from the Madras Presidency were received in Dharwar under section 10 (3); 280 died; and 965 were released from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act.

One hundred and seven persons were sent under the orders of Government to the places shown below :—

Settlements—	
Under section 16	106
Indian States—	
Under section 28	1

The total number on the register at the close of the year was 22,095. Of these 18,680 are restricted under section 11 while 3,415 are subject to the provisions of section 10 only. Of the above number restricted under section 11, 5,359 Waghris of the Kaira District were free from any restriction, being in class 1, i.e., on probation. At the end of the year 763 persons were absconding and 447 in Jail. Details relating to all tribes are shown in Statement A. The above figures refer to registered members outside Settlements.

The number of registered members inside Settlements, whose registers are in the keeping of the District Superintendents of Police of the Districts in which Settlements are situated, was as under :—

District.	Number of registered members inside Settlements.
Panch Mahals	25
Thana	182
Ahmednagar	306

District.	Number of registered members inside Settlements.
Poona	179
Sholapur	1,079
Belgaum	191
Bijapur	314
Dharwar	927
Kanara	47
	3,250

A statement showing the number of registered members, according to tribes, residing in the various Settlements including those on probation is given below :—

Name of the tribe	Number of persons in Settlements (inclusive of those on probation)	
	1929	1928
Waddars	91	85
Pardhi	748	754
Mang Garudi	644	640
Kaikadi	480	541
Bhats	139	146
Chhaparband	13	18
Dharalas	21	12
Katbus	10	6
Lamanis	27	14
Rajput Bhamptas	27	947
Takari Bhamptas	895	
Berad	57	60
Bhils	3	3
Dhangars	2	..
Futgudis	14	10
Hurs	33	46
Mangs	13	10
Ramoshis	28	38
Waghris	5	38
	3,250	3,368

Application of the Act to new tribes or gangs.

2. During the year only one mixed gang was declared as a Criminal Tribe under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act and sections 10 and 11 were applied to its registered members.

3. The total number of members struck off the register during the year was 1,245 as against 2,854 last year.

Additions to and removal from the register.

The following tables show details of the members struck off the register by District and by tribe separately :—

According to District.

District	Number struck off the register			
	Death	Improvement of character	Other reasons	Total
Kaira	150	322	..	472
Thana	5	..	8	13
Ahmednagar	10	9	..	19
East Khandesh	17	27	2	46
West Khandesh	19	105	50	174
Nasik	23	157	49	229
Poona	7	4	6	17
Satara	8	..	1	9
Sholapur	5	3	3	11
Belgaum	5	22	..	27
Bijapur	21	70	2	93
Dharwar	10	120	1	131
Kolaba	..	..	4	4
	280	839	126	1,245

According to Tribe.

Tribe	Number struck off the register			
	Death	Improvement of character	Other reasons	Total
Bauriahs	1	..	..	1
Berads	7	44	2	53
Bhamptas Takari	4	26	5	35
Bhils	29	56	71	156
Dharalas	9	322	..	331
Futgudis	5	..	..	5
Haranshikaris	5	15	1	21
Kaikadis	2	7	13	22
Kammis	..	3	..	3
Katbus	..	1	..	1
Kolis	7	72	6	85
Lamanis	25	128	..	153
Mangs	4	..	..	4
Mang-garudis	16	79	27	122
Ramoshis	6	1	1	8
Sansis Gujarati Bhats	..	1	..	1
Tadvis	6	10	..	16
Thakurs	1	15	..	16
Waddars	4	19	..	23
Waghri	141	..	..	141
Mixed gangs	8	40	..	48
	280	839	126	1,245

322 Dharalas of the Kaira District automatically ceased to be registered members of the Criminal Tribe during the year in accordance with the rules applicable to them. Those Waghris of the Kaira District who rose to class 1 and thus became free from all the restrictions are not shown in the statement.

Only those members of Criminal Tribes were brought on the register who had been convicted for non-bailable offences or against whom reasonable suspicion of their having been concerned in cognizable offences existed.

The registration of members in Jail was effected by transferring them to their respective Districts for release. Members added and struck off the registers during the past three years are given below :—

Year	Number added during the year	Number struck off the register		
		Improvement of character	Other reasons	Death
1926	2,224	1,204	387	441
1927	1,815	781	244	339
1928	1,961	2,375	166	313
1929	2,338	839	126	280

Statement 1-A shows details regarding the registered population of the Bombay Presidency outside Settlements according to tribe, and statement 1-B distribution according to Districts.

Roll Call.

4. The remarks made last year under this paragraph still hold good. As then pointed out the present system of roll-call does not fully serve the purpose of efficient preventive control. Domiciliary visits during the night time after Hazri is a necessity, and this has been provided for in the draft rules which are still under the consideration of Government.

Total convictions of Tribesmen under the I. P. C.

5. Convictions of members of Criminal Tribes both registered and unregistered, for offences against coinage and property and for other cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code, are shown below, with the figures of the last three years :—

Year	Offences against		Other cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code	Total
	Coinage	Property		
1926	1	911	413	1,325
1927	3	1,052	184	1,239
1928	2	810	290	1,102
1929	2	846	263	1,111

162 settlers from different Settlements were convicted for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Criminal Tribes Act during the year under report. Of these only one was dealt with under section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

The following statement shows convictions under Indian Penal Code according to tribe :—

Name of the tribe	Offences against coinage		Offences against property		Other cognizable offences		Total	
	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members
Bauriahs	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
Berads	..	..	2	39	1	21	3	60
Bhampta Rajput ..	..	..	3	..	1	..	4	..
Bhampta Takari ..	..	..	6	7	2	..	8	7
Bhils	..	..	45	111	10	33	55	144
Dharalas	..	..	15	202	2	123	17	325
Futgudis	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Haranshikaris ..	..	..	17	23	3	10	20	33
Iranis	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Kaikadis	..	..	16	7	..	..	16	7
Katbus	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Katkaris	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	33
Kolis	..	..	6	20	..	4	6	24
Lamanis	..	..	8	43	3	1	11	44
Mangs	..	..	3	30	1	13	4	43
Mang-Garudis ..	..	..	46	28	4	7	50	35
Pasis	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Ramoshis	..	..	15	21	..	8	15	29
Sansis	..	..	2	1	..	..	2	1
Tadvis	..	..	7	10	1	1	8	11

Name of the tribe	Offences against coinage		Offences against property		Other cognizable offences		Total	
	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members	Registered members	Unregistered members
Thakurs	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
Waddars	..	..	2	30	1	1	3	31
Waghris	..	..	39	2	10	..	49	2
Mixed Gangs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	2	234	612	41	222	275	836

The following statement shows the percentage of convictions of registered members to the registered population according to tribe :—

Name of the tribe	Number of registered members at the close of the year	For offences under Indian Penal Code	Bound over under section 118 of the Criminal Procedure Code and section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act	For offences under the Criminal Tribes Act	Total	Percentage of conviction to registered population
Bauriah ..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Berad ..	615	3	..	27	30	4·87
Bhampta Takari	335	8	..	9	17	5·07
Bhampta Rajput	213	4	2	39	45	21·12
Bhil ..	2,358	55	18	167	237	10·05
Chapparband ..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Dharalas ..	737	17	..	64	81	10·99
Futgudis ..	239	2	1	5	8	3·34
Haranshikaris ..	687	20	..	30	50	7·28
Iranis ..	45	2	..	3	5	11·11
Kaikadis ..	152	16	2	10	28	11·11
Kammis ..	37	..	..	2	2	5·40
Katbus ..	145	..	..	2	2	1·38
Katkaris ..	28	..	..	1	1	3·57
Kolis ..	486	6	..	35	41	8·52
Lamanis ..	2,197	11	..	65	76	3·45
Mangs ..	309	4	..	11	15	4·85
Mang-Garudis ..	1,719	50	5	92	147	8·95
Ramoshis ..	744	15	..	29	44	5·91
Sansis ..	43	2	1	3	6	13·95
Tadvis ..	168	8	..	5	13	7·74
Thakurs ..	161	..	10	8	18	11·18
Waddars ..	249	3	1	25	29	11·64
Waghris ..	9,932	49	4	116	169	1·70
Mixed gangs ..	496	..	..	8	8	1 61

Convictions of registered members for offences under the Indian Penal Code, Criminal Tribes Act, and other laws as compared with the preceding three years are shown below:—

Year	Number of registered members at the close of the year	For non-bailable offences under Indian Penal Code	Bound over under section 118 of the Criminal Procedure Code	For cognizable offences under other Acts	For offences under the Criminal Tribes Act	Total	Percentage of convictions to registered population
1926 ..	21,771	402	63	11	1,264	1,740	8·00
1927 ..	22,096	490	78	89	1,068	1,725	7·80
1928 ..	21,078	309	44	64	1,029	1,446	6·86
1929 ..	22,095	275	38	34	763	1,110	5·02

The above percentage of conviction shows a steady fall in the criminality of the registered members of Criminal Tribes, mainly due to more attention being paid to registered members in Districts and the method of working the Act on more practical lines.

Absconders.

6. 763 registered members were out of sight at the end of the year, an increase of 71 over the previous year's figure. 99 persons were apprehended during the year and 81 were prosecuted under the Criminal Tribs Act for a breach of the rules under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

The difficulty of tracing absconding tribesmen has been fully dealt with in the Annual Report for the year 1927.

The registration of wandering gangs has been deferred for want of rules to control them when registered. Suitable provisions have been suggested in the revised rules under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act. These are still under the consideration of Government.

130 settlers absconded from various settlements, of whom 111 were traced during the year. Of these 32 were handed over to the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer to be dealt with departmentally. 79 settlers were out of sight at the end of the year.

Punishments.

7. (1) *Under the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code.*

During the year under report, 1,316 members of Criminal Tribes were convicted for cognizable offences and under the Provisions of Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedue Code. Of these 347 convictions were against registered members and 969 against unregistered members. 846 members were convicted for offences against property.

(2) (*a*) *Criminal Tribes Act, section 21.*—This year 16 members were dealt with under this section for avoiding registration as against 23 last year.

(*b*) *Section 22.*—Under this section 756 members were convicted as against 1,002 in the previous year, a decrease of 246. This decrease may be due to better realization on the part of members of Criminal Tribes of the consequences of breaches of the rules under the Criminal Tribes Act. The District Superintendent of Police, Satara, however, attributes the decrease in his district to the interpretation recently placed on the word " Absence " occurring in rule 5 of the Criminal Tribes Rules which, he says, gives Criminal Tribes members more scope and sometimes saves them from prosecution.

Far less confusion occurs now in the application of the sub-sections of this section and registered members of Criminal Tribes are now usually convicted under the proper sub-sections. Difficulties, however, arise in the application of the proper sub-section in the case of those who have been previously convicted under the wrong sub-sections. In the Dharwar District one Magistrate convicted an accused in three cases under section 22 (2) (*a*) instead of section 22 (1) (*a*) of the Criminal Tribes Act, but this was rectified on a reference to the High Court.

Sentences of fine or a few days imprisonment on registered members of Criminal Tribes for breaches of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act which were inflicted in previous years are far less frequent since the issue of Circular No. 1529 of 29th April 1929 by the High Court, Bombay.

(*c*) *Section 24.*—Under this section 7 registered members were convicted during the year as against 27 in the pevious year and 30 in 1927.

Use of section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

8. The number of convicted persons liable for enhanced punishment under the provisions of section 23 of the Act, and the number of persons whose cases were considered in that light, are shown in columns 18 and 19 of Statements II-A and II-B.

Out of 27 liable for enhanced punishment 17 were convicted and sentenced to a term of punishment provided by section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act. In one case in the Belgaum District an accused, Yellaya Laxman Berad, was convicted by the 1st Class Magistrate, Khanapur, under sections 457 and 380, Indian Penal Code, though the man had a previous conviction for a similar offence. Acting on the decision of the High Court in Imperator *versus* Bhau Rama (mentioned last year) the case was referred to the High Court in revision on the ground that the conviction in this case by the Magistrate was *ultra vires*. The High Court ordered the committal of the accused, and the Sessions Judge, Belgaum, finally convicted him uner section 457/380 read with section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act and passed a sentence of 7 years' rigorous imprisonment on 9th July 1929.

The pending test case from Dharwar District, mentiond in last year's report, was taken up and decided in the month of August 1929. In this case the High Court did not interfere with the decision of the lower Court nor have they given a ruling on the issue involved, i.e. whether it is obligatory on the part of a Magistrate to frame an additional charge

under section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act against an accused member having previous convictions for an offence falling under Schedule I of the Act. Action in a suitable case or cases will be taken as opportunity occurs.

Village Headman.

9. During the year under report 30 village Headmen were reported for dereliction of the duties imposed on them by section 26 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Of these 24 were warned, 1 fined and 5 were kept under suspension for a short period. Ignorance, illiteracy and consequent inefficiency on the part of Village Headman is a common ground of complaint from all Districts. District Officers during their inspection tours should explain their duties under the Criminal Tribes Act to Patels. This is being done in some Districts but it is hoped more attention generally will be paid to this course. In this connection the District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, writes " In the course of the District Superintendent of Police's inspection Patils were called and their responsibilities under the Criminal Tribes Act were explained to them ; but the issue of a Manual for their guidance is long over due. Such instructions will, it is hoped, improve matters a great deal."

Notes on Individual Tribes.

WAGHRIS.

10. The Waghris of the Kaira District and those found residing or wandering, in the Bombay Suburban District have been declared under section3 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

The number on the register at the end of the year was 9,915 in Kaira, 4 in Ahmedabad, 5 in Broach, 2 in the Bombay Suburban District and 6 in the Poona District as against 9,599 in Kaira, 2 in Ahmedabad, 1 in the Bombay Suburban District and 5 in the Broach District, in the previous year.

During the year 464 Waghris were registered, 2 were transferred from Bombay City to Ahmedabad, 141 died and 5 were in Settlements. The total increase in the Kaira District was 316.

49 registered Waghris were convicted for offences under Indian Penal Code as mentioned below :—

District	Offences against property	Other cognizable offences under I.P.C.	Total
Kaira	37	10	47
B.B. & C.I. Ry	2	....	2
	39	10	49

The number of registered Waghris convicted for various offences as compared with the figures of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year	Offences under I. P. C.	C. P. C.	C. T. Act, Sec. 24	C. T. Act, Sec. 22	Other cognizable offences	Total
1926	38	3	..	118	..	159
1927	29	4	9	121	6	169
1928	35	1	1	123	11	171
1929	49	3	1	116	13	182

During the year 12 Waghris were convicted under section 21 of the Criminal Tribes Act for avoiding registration. Thirty-four registered Waghris were absconding and 41 were in jail at the close of the year. Twenty-two absconders were apprehended during the year.

The Waghris of the Kaira District are at present subject to the rules applicable to their own tribe in that District only. Under these rules all Waghris (males and females) of and above the age of 13, whether criminal or non-criminal, are being registered and added to 5 different groups with graded restrictions. These rules have been proposed for revision so as to bring them into conformity with the general rules applicable to the whole of the Presidency. The revised rules are still under the consideration of Government.

The District Superintendent of Police in discussing the working of the Criminal Tribes Act in the Kaira District has pointed out that in his opinion the present rules under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act applicable to the Waghris and Dharalas are inadequate. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, supports this view.

The question has already been discussed at great length early in 1928 and it has been decided that the revised draft rules should be made applicable to these tribes also.

However, the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, will be asked to make a separate representation on the subject in due course, if he considers the question should be further considered.

DHARALAS.

The Dharalas, of the Kaira District only, have been declared under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act. They are being registered in that District and remain under restrictions for a stated period only.

The number of Dharalas on the Criminal Tribes Register at the beginning of the year was 617 and 456 persons were added during the year under report. Out of these 9 died, 322 were removed from the register on the expiry of their period of restriction and 5 were transferred to a Settlement. Thus the total number on the register at the close of the year was 737 as compared with 617 last year.

Out of 456 persons placed under restriction not all were convicted for non-bailable offences only, as is the intention of the Act, but a considerable number were for offences against the persons and under the Abkari Act for illicit distillation.

401 Dharalas were convicted of cognizable offences or under the Criminal Procedure Code during the year; out of these only 18 were registered members. Dharalas, on conviction for certain offences specified in Government Resolution No. 6886 of 28th November 1925 are registered automatically and restricted to their residence between sun-set and sun-rise.

The number of registered Dharalas convicted during the year as compared with the figures for the preceding 3 years is as under :—

Year	Offences under I. P. C.	Other cognizable offences	Bound over under C. P. C.	Sec. 24 of the C.T. Act	Sec. 22 of the C.T. Act	Total
1926	3	..	..	..	26	29
1927	83	54	8	..	86	231
1928	9	1	..	..	89	99
1929	17	1	..	..	64	82

Nine registered Dharalas were absconding and 123 were in jail at the end of the year; seven absconders were arrested during the year.

The following table shows the comparative figures of convictions obtained against Waghris and Dharalas for offences under the Indian Penal Code during the last five years :—

Year.	Dharalas.	Waghris.
1925	181	25
1926	226	32
1927	311	32
1928	298	43
1929	342	51

64 Dharalas were convicted for breaches of the rules under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

The number of registered Waghris and Dharalas in Settlements at the close of the year was 5 and 21 respectively. In all 3 settlers (2 in previous years and one during the year) were discharged on probation by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar.

In discussing the existing rules for Dharalas the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, and the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, point out the ineffectiveness of the present rules. The revised rules which are before Government for consideration provide for all contingencies that can be foreseen and it is hoped they will prove to be more effective.

MANG-GARUDIS.

This is a wandering tribe which is found throughout the Presidency except in Gujarat.

During the year 93 Mang-garudis were registered in different Districts. At the close of the year the registered population of this tribe was as below :—

Bombay Suburban District	1
Ahmednagar	255
East Khandesh	255
West Khandesh	300
Nasik	662
Poona	196
Satara	14
Belgaum	36
	1,719

At the end of the year the number of registered members in Settlements was 644, absconding 113, and in Jail 36. Seventy-eight settlers were discharged on probation by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer of whom 37 were discharged during the year under report and 41 in previous years. Two settlers so discharged on probation were recalled by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer owing to their reversion to crime while 4 settlers placed on probation were discharged altogether from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act. Members of this tribe have been restricted in their movements to the Districts in which they are registered.

The number both of registered and unregistered members of this tribe convicted for offences during the year under report is shown in the following table :—

District	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code		C. P. C.		Criminal Section 24, Tribes Act	Criminal Section 22, Tribes Act	Total	
	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered			Registered	Unregistered
Thana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Ahmednagar	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	17	19	..
East Khandesh	15	8	3	6	..	..	4	12	34	14
West Khandesh	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	21	1
Nasik	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	25	32	1
Poona	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	18	31	11
Belgaum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..
Bijapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Dharwar	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
G.I.P. and M. & S.M. Railways.	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
B.B. and C.I. Railway ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	46	28	4	7	..	..	5	92	147	35

The number of registered Mang-garudis convicted during the year as compared with those in the preceding three years is as under :—

Year	Offences under I. P. C.	Other cognizable	Offences under C. P. C.	Under Sec. 24, C.T.Act	Under Sec. 22, C.T. Act	Total
1926	112	1	3	..	213	329
1927	91	1	16	4	130	242
1928	59	9	10	11	164	253
1929	50	..	..	5	92	147

In connection with the general administration of Mang-garudis the District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, remarks :—

"It is doubtful whether the wholesale registration of Mang-garudis is a just move. My experience in neighbouring District was that only one Mang-garudi in three had ever been convicted under the Indian Penal Code and that some colonies, particularly those subject to Urban influence, were distinctly troublesome while others were harmless." The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range, agrees with this view.

But it can be said that in Urban areas more attention is naturally paid to the members of this tribe and their misdoings are therefore more quickly brought to light than in rural areas. Moreover the criminal instinct is ingrained in this tribe and few members are immune from it. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Nothern Range, suggests that those Mang-garudis who have no convictions at all and whose conduct is satisfactory should be exempted from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act. This suggestion is in conformity with the proposed rules.

Most members of this tribe have no fixed domicile but wander from place to place ostensibly on the pretext off having buffaloes. They then avail themselves of opportunities for pilfering and committing burglary. They are averse to any kind of manual labour and consider begging or stealing a better way of living. During the year this question of dealing with the wandering criminal tribes, expecially Mang-garudis, was discussed by the Deputy Inspector General of Police, C. I. D., with the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar. As a result of this discussion the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer submitted a proposal to Government that wandering criminal tribes should be persuaded to settle in places where they could earn their own livelihood. He selected two Districts, Nasik and West Khandesh, for this purpose as a large number of wanderers live in both, and discussed the question with

District Magistrates and the District Superintendents of Police concerned. It was decided that the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer should depute a representative in each District to work out schemes in conjunction with the District Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate. So far nothing definite appears to have been achieved, the main difficulty being apparently the absence of suitable employment. Two officers from the Criminal Tribes Settlement Department are at work in those districts exploring avenues of possible employments and relocating Manggarudis in suitable places under probation officers. A similar scheme is already in force at Barsi and at Harigaon where Phase-pardhis have been settled. These two colonies are working well.

BHILS.

Bhils are a resident tribe and are chiefly to be found in the Districts of the Central Division of this Presidency. The automatic registration of members of this tribe (*vide* the Orders contained in Government Resolution No. 9752-1, dated 5th December 1927), is still in progress.

The registered population of Bhils at the close of the year was 2,358 as against 1,605 the previous year. During the year 910 persons were registered, 29 died and 127 were struck off the register owing to improvement of character.

Their distribution is as below :—

District	Number of registered persons
Ahmednagar	.. 470
East Khandesh	.. 526
West Khandesh	.. 523
Nasik	.. 797
Poona	.. 40
Sholapur	.. 2
	2,358

47 registered Bhils were absconding and 51 were in Jail on the last day of the year. Five Bhils liable for enhanced punishment under section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act received punishment as provided in that section. Three registered Bhils with their dependents were in Settlements at the end of the year.

Proposals to intern the worst criminals of this tribe have been, and are being submitted by the District Superintendents of Police, Nasik, East Khandesh and West Khandesh, and many of these have been sanctioned by Government. The number of registered and unregistered members

of this tribe convicted for offences during the year under report is shown below :—

District	Offences against proporty		Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.		C. P. C.		Section 24, C. T. Act	Section 22, C. T. Act	Total	
	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered			Registered	Unregistered
Thana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Ahmednagar	3	6	2	6	1	3	..	19	25	15
East Khandesh	20	31	1	2	2	2	..	28	51	35
West Khandesh	11	50	5	23	6	3	..	45	67	76
Nasik	11	22	2	2	6	11	..	74	93	35
Poona	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
	45	111	10	33	15	20	..	167	237	164

The number of registered Bhils convicted during the year as compared with those of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year	Indian Penal Code	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code	C. P. C.	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act	Total
1926 ..	28	..	15	..	350	393
1927 ..	30	3	13	6	166	218
1928 ..	54	7	4	1	110	176
1929 ..	45	10	15	..	167	237

BERADS.

This resident tribe is found in the Karnatic. The registered population at the end of the year was 615. Their distribution is as under :—

Belgaum	334
Bijapur	93
Dharwar	188
	615

57 registered members of this tribe were in settlements, 13 were absconding and 13 were in Jail on the last day of the year.

110 settlers in previous years and 26 during the year were discharged on probation, 3 were recalled to settlements owing to reversion to crime, and 7 were discharged altogether from the operation of the

Criminal Tribes Act by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar, owing to good conduct.

The number of members convicted for offences during the year is shown below :—

District	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.		C. P. C.		Section 24, C. T. Act	Section 22, C. T. Act	Total	
	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered	Registered	Unregistered			Registered	Unregistered
Belgaum	2	17	..	14	..	6	..	7	9	37
Bijapur	..	4	1	4	..	1	..	5	6	9
Dharwar	..	18	..	3	..	1	..	15	15	22
	2	39	1	21	..	8	..	27	30	68

The number of registered Berads convicted for offences during the year as compared with those of the previous three years is as under :—

Year	Offences against property	Other cognizable offences under the I. P. C.	C. P. C.	Section 24, C. T. Act	Section 22, C. T. Act	Total
1926 ..	8	1	..	..	23	32
1927 ..	11	1	5	..	54	71
1928 ..	8	4	..	..	39	51
1929 ..	2	1	..	..	27	30

Regarding this tribe the District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, remarks : " It is apparent that registration under the Criminal Tribes Act has had a beneficial effect on this tribe this year. "

PHASE-PARDHIS—HARANSHIKARIS.

This wandering tribe is found in the Central and Southern part of the Presidency. The registered population at the end of the year was 687 as against 671 last year, and 18 members were registered during the year. Their distribution is as under :—

Ahmednagar	149
East Khandesh	45
West Khandesh	59
Nasik	10
Sholapur	395
Bijapur	2
Dharwar	27
	687

748 registered members were residing in various Settlements, while 49 settlers in previous years and 44 during the year were discharged on probation. Four were recalled to settlements owing to bad conduct and 7 were discharged altogether from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar. The convictions of members of this tribe are shown below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.		C. P. C.		Criminal	Criminal	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 24, Tribes Act.	Section 22, Tribes Act.	Registered.	Unregistered.
Ahmednagar	3	2	3	1	..	..	..	5	11	3
East Khandesh	7	11	..	7	..	..	..	2	9	18
West Khandesh	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	..
Sholapur	3	6	..	2	..	..	..	17	20	8
Belgaum	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bijapur	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	2
Dharwar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	17	23	3	10	..	..	..	30	50	33

The number of registered members convicted during the year as compared with that of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Indian Penal Code.	Other cognizable offences under Indian Penal Code.	C. P. C.	Section 24, Criminal Tribes Act.	Section 22, Criminal Tribes Act.	Total.
1926 ..	58	..	6	..	48	112
1927 ..	45	15	16	..	65	144
1928 ..	36	11	..	..	71	127
1929 ..	17	3	..	..	30	50

108 registered members were out of sight and 4 were in Jail on the last day of the year.

16 Phase-pardhis who absconded from West Khandesh in 1928 were traced in the Bhopal State during the year. Of these 14 have been convicted and 2 are being extradited for prosecution.

A voluntary Settlement which was started at Harigaon in 1928 in the Ahmednagar District, in which Phase-pardhis have settled, is

progressing satisfactorily. This Settlement is supervised by two Head constables and 4 constables of the Ahmednagar District and is now under the direct control of the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar.

A similar Settlement for Phase-pardhis exists at Barsi in the Sholapur District. Haranshikaris in the vicinity of Barsi and in the North-West portion of the Sholapur District have been collected at Barsi where most of them are employed in the local mills. At present there are two mills while a third is under construction; when the latter is opened more members of this colony (at present engaged on cooly work) will be absorbed.

The camp is supervised by the Sub-Inspector, Barsi Town.

The mill hands at Barsi went on strike twice in the year under report, but the Pardhis of this colony took no part in it. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, visited this Settlement during the year under report.

RAJPUT-BHAMPTAS.

This tribe is found chiefly in the Ahmednagar and Sholapur Districts, and in some villages of the Jath and Akalkot States. The registered population at the end of the year was 213 and its distribution was as under :—

Ahmednagar	145
Poona	2
Sholapur	66
	213

109 registered members were absconding and 25 were in jail on the last day of the year. Three persons were removed to settlements and one was deported under Section 28 to Jath State. Only 8 members were traced and registered while 27 members were in settlements at the end of the year. The number convicted for offences is shown below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under I.P.C.		C. P. C.		Section 24, C. T. Act.	Section 22, C. T. Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Ahmedabad ..	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	5	1
Ahmednagar ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	27	28	..
Sholapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	..
Bijapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	3	..	1	..	2	2	..	39	45	2

The activities of this tribe extend all over India. During the year 7 Rajput Bhamptas from the Sholapur District who were traced in the Madras Presidency and Mysore were brought to their homes under the P. R. T. system.

The Bhamptas are professional and incorrigible thieves. The following examples indicate their depradations and elusive character. Five registered Bhamptas of the Ahmednagar District were traced at Ahmedabad; 3 of them were involved in offences against property and 2 were proceeded against under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code. Five other Rajput Bhamptas arrested under section 55, Criminal Procedure Code at Ahmedabad were released on bail by a Magistrate there while an enquiry was in progress regarding certain property found in their possession. The result was that all 5 absconded and are still at large and 6 theft cases traced to them are pending their arrest. In another case a Rajput Bhampta from the Ahmednagar District was bound over for one year at Ahmedabad under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code. The Magistrate at Ahmedabad accepted a local Bania as surety without making any enquiry as to his suitability and without consulting the Police. As was to be expected the Bhampta on release absconded immediately and is still at large.

TAKARI BHAMPTAS.

(UCHALIAS AND GHANTICHOR.)

The registered population of this tribe is distributed as below :—

Ahmednagar	..	..	117
East Khandesh	..	..	44
Nasik	..	..	47
Poona	..	..	73
Satara.	..	..	17
Belgaum	..	..	33
Dharwar	..	..	4
			335

In addition to the above there are 895 registered members of this tribe in various settlements. 32 members were interned in settlements during the year while 387 settlers (254 in preceding years and 133 during the year) were discharged on probation by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar. Two settlers discharged on probation were recalled to settlements by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer owing to their bad conduct and 40 probationers were discharged altogether from the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act, owing to good conduct during their probationary period. Of the registered population 30 were

absconding and 12 were in Jail on the last day of the year. The number convicted for offences is shown below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under I.P.C.		C. P. C.		Section 24, C. T. Act.	Section 22, C. T. Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Ahmednagar ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
East Khandesh ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Nasik	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	5	..
Poona	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
Satara	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Belgaum	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2
Bijapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Dharwar	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2
Kanara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
G.I.P. and M. & S. M. Railways	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	6	7	2	..	..	..	..	9	17	7

The number of registered members convicted during the year as ompared with that of the preceding 3 years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.	C. P. C.	Section 24 C. T. Act.	Section 22 C. T. Act.	Total.
1926 ..	35	1	9	..	48	93
1927 ..	64	..	3	5	47	119
1928 ..	23	2	1	2	38	66
1929 ..	6	2	..	..	9	17

The members of this tribe are expert criminals and are as active as Rajput Bhamptas. From the above table it would appear that the restrictions imposed on them under the Criminal Tribes Act have curbed their activities to a considerable extent.

LAMANIS OR WANJARIS.

The registered population of this tribe is distributed as follows :—

East Khandesh	.. ..	43
Belgaum	.. ..	3
Bijapur	.. ..	1,737
Dharwar	.. ..	414
		2,197

55 members were registered during the year, 25 died, and 128 were struck off the register for improvement of character. 161 registered members were absconding and 15 were in jail on the last day of the year. 121 members were convicted for offences as shown below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under I.P.C.		C. P. C.		Section 24, C. T. Act.	Section 22, C. T. Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
East Khandesh ..	..	5	1	...	..	..	..	..	1	5
Bijapur	4	11	..	1	..	..	..	52	56	12
Dharwar	4	27	2	..	..	1	..	13	19	28
	8	43	3	1	..	1	..	65	76	45

The number of registered members convicted during the year as compared with that of the preceding three years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.	C. P. C.	Section 24 C. T. Act.	Section 22 C. T. Act.	Total.
1926 ..	19	3	..	..	97	119
1927 ..	27	..	..	..	77	104
1928 ..	12	..	13	1	51	77
1929 ..	8	3	..	..	65	76

There are 159 Lamani Tandas in the Bijapur District. During the year only one Tanda has been brought into close proximity with a village. 66 Tandas in all are near villages, and steps are being taken for the removal of the rest to facilitate better supervision and control.

A gang of Lamani Gold-smiths at Baratagi village in the Bijapur Taluka was found counterfeiting currency coins. Four were arrested and under trial in the Court of Sessions at the end of the year.

KAIKADIS OR KORCHAS.

This tribe is generally found in the Districts of the Central and Southern Divisions, either residents or wanderers. The number of the

registered population at the end of the year was 152 with distribution as below :—

Bombay Suburban District	..	1
East Khandesh	..	8
West Khandesh	..	1
Poona	..	8
Sholapur	..	39
Belgaum	..	1
Bijapur	..	17
Dharwar	..	21
Kanara	..	7
Kolaba	..	49
		152

The number of registered members residing in various settlements at the end of the year was 480. 135 settlers (85 in previous years and 50 during the year) were placed on probation by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar. 8 probationers were discharged altogether from the operations of the Criminal Tribes Act and 2 were recalled to Settlements owing to reversion to crime. 4 registered members were absconding and 8 were in Jail at the end of the year.

A statement showing the number of persons convicted in different districts for offences during the year under report is given below :—

District.	Offences against property		Other cognizable offences under I.P.C.		C. P. C.		Section 24, C. T. Act.	Section 22, C. T. Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
B. B. & C. I. Railway ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
G.I.P. and M. & S. M. Railways.. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Thana	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
B. S. D.	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..
East Khandesh ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Poona	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	8	..
Satara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Sholapur	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1
Belgaum	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2
Bijapur	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Dharwar	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
Kanara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Kolaba	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
	16	7	..	..	2	..	..	10	28	7

The number of registered members convicted during the year as compared with that of the preceding 3 years is as under :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.	C. P. C.	Section 24 C. T. Act.	Section 22 C. T. Act.	Total.
1926 ..	17	..	..	..	9	26
1927 ..	14	..	..	1	23	38
1928 ..	113	1	..	..	28	42
1929 ..	16	..	2	..	10	28

4 Kaikadis were punished under section 23 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

WADDARS.

This tribe is generally found in the Districts of the Southern and Central Divisions. Some of its members are resident and some lead a nomadic life. The number on the register at the end of the year was 249 and was distributed as under :—

Poona	..	..	1
Sholapur	..	..	27
Belgaum	..	..	1
Bijapur	..	..	83
Dharwar	..	..	137
			249

21 members were registered, 4 died and 19 were struck off the register for improvement of character during the year. 23 were absconding and 6 were in jail at the end of the year. In addition to the above the number of registered members in various settlements was 91 at the end of the year. 14 settlers (10 in previous years and 4 during the year) were discharged on probation by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar.

The number of persons convicted for offences during the year in different districts is given below :—

District.	Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under I.P.C.		C. P. C.		Section 24, C. T. Act.	Section 22, C. T. Act.	Total.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.			Registered.	Unregistered.
Nasik	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Poona	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Satara	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sholapur	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	3	7	1
Bijapur	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6
Dharwar	..	21	..	1	..	..	..	16	16	22
	2	30	1	1	1	1	..	25	29	32

The total number of convictions of registrees during the year under report in comparison with those of the three preceding years is given below :—

Year.	Offences against property.	Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.	C. P. C.	Section 24 C. T. Act.	Section 22 C. T. Act.	Total.
1926 ..	16	..	..	..	21	37
1927 ..	15	3	..	..	20	38
1928 ..	6	..	1	..	32	39
1929 ..	2	1	1	..	25	29

TADVIS.

Tadvis are converted Bhils, and are a resident tribe of the East Khandesh District. They were notified under section 3 of the Criminal Tribes Act by villages. This system proved unjust and so proposals were submitted to Government to bring Tadvis on a par with Bhils. Government agreed to the proposal and orders were passed accordingly in Government Resolution, Home Department No. 9752-1/13877, dated 7th January 1930.

Tadvis, like Bhils, are now subject to the provisions of section 10(*a*) and (*b*) of the Criminal Tribes Act. Formerly they were restricted in their movements under section 11.

Members of this tribe are in the habit of committing crimes by organised gangs and it is hoped that the application of the new orders will have a good effect on crime in East Khandesh.

FUTGUDIS.

The members of this tribe live scattered in villages in two Talukas of the Thana District. Special rules under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act are applicable to this tribe. The number on the register at the end of the year was 239, and in addition to the above, 14 members were in settlements. Two registered members were convicted for offences against property, 5 for breaches under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act and 1 under section 24 of the Criminal Tribes Act during the year under report.

Futgudis are controlled at present by Government Notification No. 6459, dated 5th August 1919 under section 10(*a*) and Notification No. 2887, dated 1st May 1916 under section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act. Breaches of rules framed under section 20 (2) (*d*) are punishable under section 22 (2) but it is reported that many convictions have been recorded under section 22 (1) of the Criminal Tribes Act. If these convictions are allowed to stand, hardship may occur, as punishment under Section 22 (1) like those under section 22 (2) are progressive but

much more severe. This and other questions regarding Futgudis are being enquired into.

The remaining tribes notified in the Bombay Presidency do not require any special mention as their activities are confined to their own localities.

11. During the year only one Rajput Bhampta from the Ahmednagar District was deported to Jath State (section 28).

Foreigners.

12. The gang of 29 Delhiwal Bauriahs headed by one Bhagtia, referred to in last year's report, is under trial at Ahmedabad.

A gang of 18 registered Nir-Shikaris with a very criminal record was transferred by the District Superintendent of Police, Anantapur and Kurnool (Madras Presidency) to the Dharwar District, under section 10 (3) of the Criminal Tribes Act. Of these, two having expressed their willingness to go back to Anantapur, were permitted to return, but the remainder are still in Hubli Town. Proposals for restricting the movements of these Nir-Shikaris to the area of Anantapur and Kurnool Districts under section 11 read with section 13 of the Criminal Tribes Act have been submitted to Government and their orders are awaited. In this connection the District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, remarks :—

"The advent of a gang of notoriously criminal Nir-Shikaris from Madras was an event to be deplored and it is to be hoped that the Madras Government can be induced to take action to control its own Criminal Tribesmen in its own limits. At present section 11 of the Criminal Tribes Act being applied widely in the Bombay Presidency, the arrangement is one-sided. The result has been that these 17 persons have been living in the lowest degree of degradation eking out a livelihood chiefly by begging and pilfering in Hubli Town for the last 6 months, while the services of three Policemen have been permanently required to keep a watch on them. They could not be interned as they were Madras registrees and they could not be deported without the concurrence of the Madras Government."

In this connection the Commissioner, Southern Division, remarks :—

"As Nir-Shikaris have been notified to be a criminal tribe for the purposes of the Criminal Tribes Act they are liable to be dealt with under sections 11, 12, or 16 irrespective of their registration, or otherwise, in the Madras Presidency. If the depradations of this tribe continue, the District Superintendent of Police will be well advised to move Government under section 13 of the Act."

Four members of a Sudagad Siddi gang, a notified criminal tribe of the Madras Presidency, entered the Kanara District from Mysore Territory and were responsible for one robbery at Alakutta near the Mysore frontier. They were prosecuted under section 109, Criminal Procedure Code and on conviction were sent to jail. They have been made P.R.T. to Bangalore Central Jail.

A gang of 5 Helvars from the Madras Presidency was arrested in Kanara by the end of the year, for 5 offences under sections 379 and

420, Indian Penal Code. They have since been convicted in two cases and one case under section 420, Indian Penal Code is still pending.

In the Poona District two Marwar Baoris were noticed uttering counterfeit coins. They were prosecuted and convicted, and were subsequently registered while undergoing their terms of imprisonment.

Wandering Gangs.

13. During the year 380 wandering gangs came under observation in the Presidency. 226 belonged to notified criminal tribes of which 88 were Irani gangs. The remaining 154 gangs belonged to various classes generally considered as non-criminal.

General.

14. A proposal to amalgamate the Kalyanpur and Umedpur Settlements has been administratively approved by the Government but this project has had to be postponed from year to year for lack of funds. In this connection the District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur, reports :—

"Last year's remarks, regarding the amalgamation of the two Settlements in Sholapur City, still hold good. Kalyanpur is really part of the City and it is almost impossible to prevent the escape and return of settlers at night. They can commit offences in the City and return undetected. However, the electrification and realignment and strengthening of the wiring of the Settlement have been completed in January 1930 and it is to be hoped that this will check the movements of the settlers. Members of these two Sholapur Criminal Tribes Settlements were responsible for 15 offences which were reported from Sholapur City, Sadar Bazar and Sholapur Taluka Police Stations as against 37 in the year previous. All these cases were detected and the offences were brought home to 18 settlers all of whom were convicted. In 3 cases settlers were definitely suspected but the offences could not be brought home to them."

"Apart from these there were 2 cases in which the property stolen being less than Rs. 10, investigation was refused and the accused settlers were sent to the Settlement authorities for being dealt with departmentally."

The question of opening a Settlement at Ahmedabad for Chharas and other members of the Criminal Tribes of the Northern Division has been taken up by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Dharwar. He has submitted proposals which are under the consideration of Government.

The problem of the control of Criminal Tribes in the Indian States of the Southern Maratha Country continues to be unsatisfactory and seriously to impede the work of Districts bordering on these States. Great difficulty is also experienced in maintaining effective supervision over wandering gangs by reason of breaks in jurisdiction of British territory and that of adjoining Indian States. A general tightening up of supervision over their Criminal Tribes and wandering gangs by the States concerned is most desirable to put things on a more systematic and satisfactory basis.

During the year under report 12 Katbus of Mudhol and Aundh States were found to be concerned in 5 House-breaking and theft cases under Kerur Police Station of the Bijapur District.

The work of rectifying defective Criminal Tribes Registers as mentioned in the last year's report is now almost complete.

The orders contained in Government Resolution, Home Department, No. 4759/2, dated 19th January 1929 have simplified the procedure of interning incorrigible members of Criminal Tribes in Settlements, and in accordance with these orders many members of Criminal Tribes from all over the Presidency have been recommended for internment. 106 registered members along with their dependents had been actually interned in the Settlements by the end of the year and it is hoped that more will be interned as soon as possible.

Conclusion.

The facts and figures reported by District Officers show on the whole a steady improvement in the behaviour of the registered Criminal Tribes population all over the Presidency.

Owing to retrenchment in the Police Force the system of village Patrols had been abolished thus increasing the responsibilities of Police Patils in connection with Police Work in general and Criminal Tribes Work in particular. Unfortunately the majority of Police Patils are comparatively ignorant and so unable to discharge the obligations imposed on them under section 26 of the Criminal Tribes Act with any degree of efficiency.

Revised rules under section 20 of the Criminal Tribes Act and revised notifications which are still under the consideration of Government will, when approved and issued, help a great deal in controlling the Criminal activities of wandering gangs, in providing for the better supervision of registered members of Criminal Tribes, and in securing uniformity of procedure under the Act throughout the Presidency. The existing rules are inadequate and the reverse of satisfactory.

The extension of settlements, both industrial and agricultural, is a very urgent need. As remarked last year, " Control and reformation must go hand in hand, and while controlling the activities of the Criminal Tribes, efforts must be made simultaneously to provide them with the necessary facilities for earning their livelihood. In this Presidency these facilities are scarce and on that account more Settlements are necessary."

In this connection I would point out that, according to figures supplied by District Superintendents of Police, 322 registered settlers were placed on probation outside by the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, while only 106 registered " bad cases " from the Districts were accepted in their place. This apparently leaves 216 vacancies in Settlements available for the many bad cases in Districts awaiting internment, and it is not clear why this large number of vacancies in Settlements has not been filled—thus relieving the District Police of many posts outside, preying on the public. There is a remark in the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer's report to the effect that " 106 persons whose internment

has been ordered by Government are still to arrive." If these have actually arrived there would still appear to be room for 110 more in Settlements.

It is impossible to compare the District Superintendents of Polices' figures with those in the Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer's annual report, and these can never tally or be available for comparison so long as one report ends on the 31st December and the other on the 31st March each year. As both reports are inter-dependent they should end on the same date.

The Criminal Tribes Branch in the Presidency, Criminal Investigation Department under Rao Saheb B. V. Kelkar continues to do much useful work.

(Signed) F. C. GRIFFITH,
Inspector General of Police,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

STATEMENT I-A

STATEMENT

Statistics referring to registered members of criminal

Name of Tribe.	No. on the register at the beginning of the year.	Number added during the year.					
		By registration.	No. of registered persons received by transfer under				
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Total of columns 3 to 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bauriah	3	2	...	...	...	...	2
Berads	599	70	...	...	...	...	70
Bhampta (Rajput) ...	207	8	...	2	...	...	10
Bhampta (Takari)... ...	390	10	...	4	...	...	14
Bhil	1,605	910	4	...	...	...	914
Chapparband	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharala	617	456	...	...	...	...	456
Futgudi	248	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haranshikari	671	18	18	6	...	...	42
Irani	...	35	10	...	...	...	45
Kaikadi	172	10	...	...	...	...	10
Kammi	18	22	...	...	...	...	22
Katabu	136	10	...	...	...	...	10
Katkari	27	1	...	...	...	...	1
Koli	557	10	...	...	...	...	10
Lamani	2,308	55	...	1	...	...	56
Mang	263	54	...	...	...	...	54
Mang-garudi	1,781	93	...	6	...	...	99
Ramoshi	700	53	...	...	...	...	53
Sansis	38	6	...	...	...	...	6
Tadvi	176	8	...	...	...	...	8
Thakur	173	4	1	...	...	...	5
Waddar	253	21	...	...	...	...	21
Waghri	9,607	464	...	2	...	...	466
Mixed gangs	528	18	...	...	...	...	18
Total ...	21,078	2,338	33	21	...	...	2,392

T-A.

tribes for the year 1929 according to tribes.

Total of columns 2 and 8.	Expunged from the register since the beginning of the year.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
	Owing to death.	For improvement of character.	For other reasons.	Total.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
669	7	44	2	53	...	...	...
217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
404	4	26	5	35	...	2	...
2,519	29	56	71	156	4	1	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,078	9	322	...	331	...	...	...
248	5	..	...	5	...	...	...
713	5	15	1	21	1	...	...
45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
182	2	7	13	22	...	...	...
40	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
146	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
567	7	72	6	85	...	...	...
2,364	25	128	...	153	...	1	...
317	4	...	...	4	...	...	...
1,880	16	79	27	122	...	13	...
753	6	1	1	8	...	...	...
44	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
184	6	10	...	16	...	...	...
178	1	15	...	16	1	...	...
274	4	19	...	23	...	...	...
10,073	141	...	...	141	...	...	...
546	8	40	...	48	...	...	...
23,470	280	839	126	1,245	6	17	...

STATEMENT

Name of Tribe.	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*				Resultant registered and of the	
	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.	Total of columns 13 and 19.	Subject to the provisions of section 10 only.	Subject to the restrictions under section 11.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Bauriah ...	...	...	...	1	4	...
Berads ...	1	...	1	54	...	615
Bhampta (Rajput) ...	3	1	4	4	...	213
Bhampta (Takari) ...	32	...	34	69	...	335
Bhil	...	...	5	161	2,339	19
Chapparband	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dharala	5	...	5	336	...	737
Futgudi	4	...	4	9	...	239
Haranshikari	4	...	5	26	17	670
Irani	...	...	...	...	45	...
Kaikadi	8	...	8	30	...	152
Kammi	...	...	...	3	...	37
Katabu	...	...	...	1	...	145
Katkari	...	...	...	...	16	12
Koli	1	...	1	86	481	...
Lamani	13	...	14	167	...	2,197
Mang	4	...	4	8	2	307
Mang-garudi	26	...	39	161	...	1,719
Ramoshi	1	...	1	9	4	740
Sansis	...	...	...	1	...	43
Tadvi	...	...	...	16	...	168
Thakur	...	...	1	17	145	16
Waddar	2	...	2	25	...	249
Waghri	...	...	...	141	...	9,932
Mixed gangs	2	...	2	50	362	134
Total ...	106	1	130	1,375	3,415	18,630

I-A—*continued.*

population at the year.	Absent on pass on the last day of the year.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year.	Number apprehended.	No. in jail on the last day of the year.		
Total.				For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under C. T. Act.	For other offences.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
4	...	3	...	1	...	...
615	5	13	...	9	4	...
213	3	109	...	19	5	1
335	12	30	2	9	2	1
2,358	40	57	16	39	7	5
1	...	...	...	...	...	...
737	...	9	7	123	7	3
239	...	5	...	7	3	...
687	29	108	20	3	...	1
45	34	1	...	...	...	...
152	6	4	3	8	...	...
37	...	1	...	1	...	...
145	...	39	...	...	...	...
28	4	...	...	...	1	...
481	1	10	3	16	1	...
2,197	74	161	4	4	10	...
309	...	7	...	7	5	...
1,719	151	113	19	25	11	...
744	3	9	1	27	1	...
49	3	6	...	...	2	...
168	...	2	...	1	...	...
161	...	1	...	3	...	...
249	6	23	1	5	1	...
9,932	3	34	22	25	16	...
496	1	18	1	21	5	1
22,095	375	763	99	353	81	13

STATEMENT

Statistics referring to registered members of criminal

Name of District.	No. on the register at the beginning of the year.	Number added during the year.					
		By registration.	No. of registered persons received by transfer under				
			Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.	Section 16.	Total of columns 3 to 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ahmedabad	2	...	...	2	...	...	2
Kairà	10,216	913	...	...	...	...	913
Broach	5	...	..	...	...	...	...
Thana	270	1	10	...	...	...	11
Bombay Suburban District ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2
Ahmednagar	1,036	174	1	11	...	...	186
East Khandesh	1,098	124	..	2	...	...	126
West Khandesh	833	608	2	...	...	...	610
Nasik	2,302	108	2	...	...	...	110
Poona	329	53	...	5	...	...	58
Satara	818	105	...	...	...	...	105
Sholapur	698	60	...	...	...	...	60
Belgaum	426	56	...	...	...	...	56
Bijapur	2,108	62	...	...	...	...	62
Dharwar	872	67	18	1	...	...	86
Kanara	8	5	...	...	...	...	5
Kolaba	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	21,078	2,338	33	21	...	...	2,392

I-B.

tribes for the year 1929 according to Districts.

Total of columns 2 and 8.	Expunged from the register since the beginning of the year.				Number of registered persons transferred under		
	Owing to death.	For improvement of character.	For other reasons.	Total.	Section 10 (3).	Section 12.	Section 13.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11,129	150	322	...	472	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
281	5	...	8	13	1	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,222	10	9	...	19	...	...	...
1,224	17	27	2	46	1	...	...
1,443	19	105	50	174	3	6	...
2,412	23	157	49	229	...	8	...
387	7	4	6	17	...	1	...
923	8	...	1	9	...	1	...
758	5	3	3	11	...	...	...
482	5	22	...	27	...	...	...
2,170	21	70	2	93	...	1	...
958	10	120	1	131	1	...	...
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	...	4	4	...	...	...
23,470	280	839	126	1,245	6	17	....

STATEMENT

Name of District.	Number of registered persons transferred under—*contd.*			Total of columns 13 and 19.	Resultant registered end of the	
	Section 16.	Section 28.	Total of columns 14 to 18.		Subject to the provisions of section 10 only.	Subject to the restrictions under section 11.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	...	...	4
Kaira	5	...	5	477	...	10,652
Broach	...	...	...	...	...	5
Thana	4	...	5	18	24	239
Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ahmednagar	28	1	29	48	471	703
East Khandesh	2	...	3	49	526	649
West Khandesh	7	...	16	190	868	385
Nasik	15	...	23	252	1,418	742
Poona	13	...	14	31	44	312
Satara	8	...	9	18	1	904
Sholapur	1	...	1	12	35	711
Belgaum	...	...	...	27	...	455
Bijapur	7	...	8	101	...	2,069
Dharwar	13	...	14	145	28	785
Kanara	1	...	1	1	...	12
Kolaba	2	...	2	6	...	49
Total ...	106	1	130	1,375	3,415	18,680

I-B—*continued.*

population at the year.				No. in jail on the last day of the year.		
Total.	Absent on pass on the last day of the year.	Absent without pass on the last day of the year.	Number apprehended.	For offences under I. P. C.	For offences under C. T. Act.	For other offences.
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
4	...	2	...	...	...	...
10,652	3	41	29	148	22	3
5	...	...	...	...	...	...
263	1	5	...	7	3	...
4	...	...	...	1	1	...
1,174	120	196	...	31	7	5
1,175	...	16	6	18	4	...
1,253	92	89	19	18	4	1
2,160	11	68	25	58	9	2
356	12	30	14	12	4	...
905	2	28	...	34	5	...
746	41	48	1	9	5	1
455	3	9	...	8	1	...
2,069	36	134	...	2	11	1
813	52	37	5	6	4	...
12	...	...	...	...	1	...
49	2	...	...	1	...	...
22,095	375	763	99	353	81	13

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of members of criminal

Name of Tribe.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences under I. P. C.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bauriahs	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berads	...	...	2	39	1	21	...	3
Bhampta Rajput ...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...
Bhampta Takari ...	...	...	6	7	2	...	...	...
Bhils	...	...	45	111	10	33	4	26
Dharalas	...	...	15	202	2	123	1	38
Futgudis	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Haran shikari	...	...	17	23	3	10	7	...
Iranis	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Kaikadis	...	...	16	7	...	...	...	..
Kammis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katabus	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Katkari	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...
Kepmari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koli	...	...	6	20	...	4	...	...
Lamani	...	...	8	43	3	1	7	4
Mang	...	...	3	30	1	13	...	...
Mang-garudi	...	...	46	28	4	7	...	...
Pasi	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Ramoshi	...	...	15	21	...	8	...	...
Sansi	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Tadvi	...	...	7	10	1	1	...	1
Thakur	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Waddar	...	...	2	30	1	1	1	1
Waghri	...	...	39	2	10	...	13	...
Mixed gangs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	...	2	234	612	41	222	34	73

II-A.

tribes for the year 1929 according to the tribes.

Offences under C. P. C.		Offences under the C. T. Act.					Grand Total.	Application of section 23, C. T. Act.		Remarks.
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section22 (1).	Section 22 (2).	Section 24.	Total.	Section 21.		Number of persons liable for enhanced punishment.	Number of persons actually dealt with under section 23.	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
...	8	13	14	...	27	...	101	1	1	
2	2	39	...	...	39	...	47	...	...	
...	...	4	5	...	9	...	24	...	...	
15	20	3	164	...	167	2	433	7	5	
...	20	63	1	...	64	2	467	4	2	
...	...	5	...	1	6	...	8	...	...	
...	...	19	11	...	30	...	90	...	...	
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	5	...	...	
2	...	3	7	...	10	...	35	4	4	
...	...	2	..	...	2	...	2	...	...	
...	...	1	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	34	...	...	
4	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	
...	2	...	35	...	35	...	67	...	...	
...	1	34	31	...	65	...	132	2	1	
...	...	3	8	...	11	...	58	1	...	
...	...	31	61	5	97	...	182	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	
...	...	20	9	...	29	...	73	4	1	
1	1	...	3	...	3	...	8	...	...	
...	2	4	1	...	5	...	27	...	...	
10	...	2	6	...	8	...	20	...	...	
1	1	5	20	...	25	...	63	...	...	
3	...	61	55	1	117	12	196	4	3	
...	...	3	5	...	8	...	9	...	...	
38	60	315	441	7	763	16	2,095	27	17	

STATEMENT

Statement showing convictions of members of criminal

Name of District.	Offences against coinage.		Offences against property.		Other cognizable offences.		Cognizable offences under other Acts.	
	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.	Registered.	Unregistered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ahmedabad	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Kaira	...	...	52	202	12	123	14	38
Thana	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
Bombay Suburban District	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Ahmednagar	...	...	8	8	7	7	...	...
East Khandesh.... ...	...	...	50	67	6	16	9	8
West Khandesh ...	...	...	19	51	5	23	1	13
Nasik	...	...	24	47	3	7	2	6
Poona	...	2	21	21	...	...	...	1
Satara	...	...	13	46	1	21	...	...
Sholapur	...	...	9	9	1	2	...	...
Belgaum	...	...	5	23	...	14	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	6	24	1	5	2	4
Dharwar	...	...	9	71	2	4	6	3
Kanara	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba	...	...	1	33	...	...	...	...
G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways. ...	...	...	5	5	1	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	2	234	612	41	222	34	73

II-B.

tribes during the year 1929 according to Districts.

Offences under C. P. C.		Offences under C. T. Act.						Application of section 28, C. T. Act.		
Registered.	Unregistered.	Section 22(1).	Section 22(2).	Section 24.	Total.	Section 21.	Grand Total.	Number of persons liable for enhanced punishment.	Number of persons actually dealt with under section 28.	Remarks.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	
3	20	123	56	1	180	14	658	6	3	
...	...	8	...	1	9	...	14	...	...	
2	...	1	3	...	4	...	10	1	1	
11	3	33	36	1	70	...	114	...	...	
2	4	8	44	4	56	...	218	...	...	
6	8	9	56	...	65	...	186	5	5	
6	13	19	126	...	145	1	254	2	...	
..	1	4	23	...	27	1	74	1	1	
...	...	7	13	...	20	...	101	6	2	
2	2	44	12	...	56	..	81	...	...	
...	6	4	8	...	12	...	60	1	1	
...	2	30	40	...	70	...	114	...	...	
4	5	23	24	...	47	...	151	3	2	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	35	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	1	1	
38	60	315	441	7	763	16	2,095	27	17	

STATEMENT A—PART I.

STATEMENT A—

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1929 for the

Serial No.	Law	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.						
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable Criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*						
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin ...	5	15	...	20	...
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps.	1	4	...	5	...
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	1	...	2	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	3	...	...	3	...
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender ...	3	5	...	8	...
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225B & 226.	Other offences against public justice.	21	86	...	107	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	195	459	2	652	24
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier	6	15	...	21	1
		Total ...	235	585	2	818	25
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*						
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	120	381	...	501	5
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	17	33	...	50	3
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	39	91	...	130	1
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband.	35	98	...	133	9
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	2	19	...	21	1
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	19	113	...	132	...
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	21	210	...	231	1
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	176	721	2	895	2
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	7	38	...	45	2
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	153	770	...	923	34
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	53	206	2	257	12
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	2	11	...	13	1
22A	332 and 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty.	32	177	...	209	2
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	46	200	1	245	20
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	58	259	1	316	2
		Total ...	780	3,327	6	4,101	95

PART I.

Bombay Presidency proper (including Railways.)

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases: Convicted.	True Cases: Discharged or acquitted.	True Cases: Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14 + 15).	Remarks: Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, and Struck off.	Remarks: Transferred.	Remarks: Compounded.	Remarks: Withdrawn.	Remarks: Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	6	10	1	2	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	4	...	...	4	1	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	2	6	1	8	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
7	15	70	1	14	85	20	16	105	...	...	...	3	9
220	201	148	40	16	206	235	68	441	1	2	17	20	80
3	4	11	...	2	13	15	4	28	...	...	...	...	1
234	230	250	42	34	328	278	85	606	1	2	17	23	90
62	156	107	59	100	266	5	...	271	8	4	...	3	2
11	9	17	2	8	27	...	...	27	...	...	...	1	...
32	33	49	7	7	63	4	...	67	1	...	...	...	19
37	43	28	8	7	43	9	...	52	1	...	...	2	7
5	5	8	2	...	10	1	...	11	...	...	...	1	...
23	14	39	3	51	93	2	2	95	2	...	...	1	2
50	19	143	5	10	158	26	12	184	3	...	...	3	...
411	163	257	32	30	331	223	61	544	...	...	236	14	68
14	15	6	...	8	14	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
529	144	168	15	30	213	188	43	401	2	1	339	3	115
84	68	59	8	26	95	99	31	194	...	...	...	6	9
6	5	1	...	...	1	18	3	19	...	...	...	2	1
40	47	106	10	4	120	5	3	125	...	...	...	1	15
62	51	91	12	9	113	190	76	303	...	...	4	3	9
83	71	137	13	10	161	22	15	183	...	...	26	2	4
1,449	843	1,216	176	300	1,698	793	246	2,491	17	5	655	42	251

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*					
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	88	154	2	240	15
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	111	441	3	549	80
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	78	517	4	591	13
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	33	169	1	201	5
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	802	5,411	98	6,115	198
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	5	...	...	5	...
		Total ...	1,117	6,692	108	7,701	311
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
31	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	61	283	17	327	21
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	33	385	...	418	3
		Total ...	94	668	17	745	24
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
33	379 to 382 ...	Theft { of cattle	123	709	14	818	34
		{ ordinary	890	7,791	569	8,112	261
34	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	110	549	4	655	14
35	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	73	393	...	466	4
36	419, 420 ...	Cheating	132	421	3	550	7
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	63	390	25	428	13
38	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle.	5	6	3	8	...
		Total ...	1,396	10,259	618	11,037	333
		Total of Indian Penal Code Cases (classes I to V) ...	3,622	21,531	751	24,402	788

PART I—*continued.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks.				
		Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).				Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, and Struck off.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
29	61	42	16	76	136	12	2	148	...	1	...	10	3
116	107	106	18	119	246	59	14	305	1	2	1	1	27
107	100	28	22	320	374	45	8	419	1	...	...	3	15
81	42	48	6	19	74	73	18	147	...	...	1	3	6
499	914	1,097	115	3,289	4,599	292	46	4,891	...	3	126	21	68
...	2	3	...	...	3	4	1	7	...	...	...	...	...
832	1,226	1,324	177	3,823	5,432	485	89	5,917	2	6	128	38	119
187	67	34	13	5	69	437	41	506	...	...	99	3	7
164	63	163	14	11	188	40	14	228	...	...	89	2	14
351	130	197	27	16	257	477	55	734	...	...	188	5	21
123	142	381	23	114	532	48	26	580	...	1	1	...	5
1,200	1,001	3,011	192	2,428	6,200	730	381	6,930	2	17	3	34	71
109	145	277	17	88	386	378	122	764	2	3	4	8	9
72	49	317	14	3	334	85	57	419	...	7	...	4	12
118	104	216	11	89	319	390	32	709	1	4	66	7	2
211	55	109	15	25	174	1,449	226	1,623	...	...	123	1	8
1	...	4	...	3	10	23	12	33	...	...	...	...	...
1,834	1,496	4,315	273	2,750	7,955	3,103	856	11,058	5	32	197	54	107
4,700	3,925	7,302	694	6,923	15,670	5,136	1,331	20,806	25	45	1,185	162	588

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation. (Cols. 4+5−6).	Number proved or declared to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	4	36	1	39	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	45	258	1	302	...
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	513	6,276	...	6,789	6
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	182	786	...	968	...
		Total ...	744	7,356	2	8,098	6
		Grand Total ...	*4,366	28,887	753	32,500	794

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement and column 10 of Statement Column 10 of Statement A, Part I, for 1928—4,093 cases.

Northern Range ... +157 { +28 undetected cases of previous year detected during the year. +129 cases retaken.

Southern Range ... +116 { +7 undetected cases of previous year detected during the year. +109 Cases retaken.

Total ... +273 cases.

i. e., 4,366 cases.

PART I—*concluded.*

Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.	Number pending at end of year.	True Cases. Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (Cols. 6+11+12+13).	Total Magistrates' true cases.	Total Magistrates' cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (Cols. 14+15).	Remarks. Death, Escape, Lunacy, Dormant, and Struck off.	Transferred.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Non-cognizable.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
10	9	11	...	9	21	13	7	34	...	...	...	...	1
69	45	133	8	47	189	31	15	220	...	...	1	3	14
174	644	5,683	186	92	5,961	3,255	2,914	9,216	2	2	1	13	5
54	84	673	28	120	821	360	322	1,181	7	2	6	43	...
307	782	6,500	222	268	6,993	3,659	3,258	10,651	9	4	8	64	20
5,007	4,707	13,802	916	7,191	22,662	8,705	4,589	31,457	34	49	1,193	226	608

A, Part I, for 1928:—

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1929 for the Bombay

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.							
1	115, 117, 118, 119.	Abetment of cognizable offence	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	120-B (1) ...	Cognizable criminal conspiracy	.....	...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*							
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to Coin.	7	31	2	...	25	22
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to Stamps	1	4	...	...	5	4
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	4	1	...	...	5	4
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	3	...	...	...	2	1
7	212, 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender.	5	4	...	...	8	7
8	213, 215, 224, 225, 225-B and 226.	Other offences against public justice ...	52	86	...	...	120	90
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,351	2,440	32	5	2,282	1,007
10	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	3	17	...	...	15	13
		Total ...	1,426	2,583	34	5	2,462	1,148
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*							
11	302, 303 ...	Murder	160	579	15	2	403	179
12	307 ...	Attempts at murder ...	50	37	3	1	41	25
13	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide ...	115	156	1	...	179	93
14	376 ...	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	29	106	2	1	85	42
15	377 ...	Unnatural offence ...	3	18	1	...	15	8
16	317, 318 ...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	16	51	2	...	58	45
17	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	15	178	4	1	173	144
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt ...	418	1,268	9	2	1,355	498
19	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	5	19	5	...	8	6

A—PART II.

Presidency proper (including Railways).

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	13	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	5	16	37	17	17	1	...	1	...	2	...
1,275	6	1,356	1,859	394	1,300	6	4	106	78	176	...
2	...	4	55	9	46	...	...	1	...	...	...
1,314	11	1,388	1,970	422	1,376	8	4	108	78	178	...
224	77	310	38	...	1	7	1	1	...	9	6
16	3	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	4	55	4	...	1	2	...	34	...	20	...
43	1	47	13	...	9	...	...	...	...	2	...
7	1	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
13	...	4	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
29	...	11	90	15	70	4	...	...	...	3	...
857	8	282	634	100	469	6	...	32	511	15	...
2	...	11	14	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person*—contd.							
20	324, 327, 330 ...	Hurt	231	1,039	23	9	967	238
21	363 to 369 and 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	79	271	20	3	201	105
22	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion	5	18	...	...	9	1
22A	332, 353 ...	Hurt and assault to deter a public servant from duty	51	346	3	...	249	177
23	353, 354, 356, 357 .	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	51	220	3	...	192	115
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	56	248	3	...	232	145
		Total ...	1,284	4,554	94	19	4,167	1,821
	CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*							
25	395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402.	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	345	415	13	27	366	151
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	72	350	12	...	293	180
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	59	153	11	3	128	37
28	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	23	179	4	...	122	65
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	461	2,880	54	37	2,579	1,590
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves ...	25	28	...	...	19	16
		Total ...	985	4,005	91	67	3,507	2,039

A—PART II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks.					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died. Escaped. Lunatics. Dormant. Struck off. etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
729	3	189	406	52	313	3	...	79	544	6	...
96	8	123	297	51	209	2	...	1	...	14	...
8	...	14	57	6	51	...	...	...	...	7	...
72	1	131	13	7	5	...	...	14	1	1	...
77	...	66	311	70	212	1	...	9	6	3	...
87	...	65	39	26	13	1	...	3	24	2	...
2,346	106	1,355	1,919	329	1,365	29	1	173	1,086	83	6
215	22	342	79	2	70	2	5	5	...	4	1
113	12	102	151	19	116	2	...	13	1	1	...
91	3	68	86	17	54	1	...	1	...	5	...
57	4	72	147	26	108	...	...	4	5	4	...
980	16	651	716	166	497	5	1	14	263	56	...
3	...	34	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	...
1,468	57	1,269	1,183	230	849	10	6	37	269	72	1

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*						
31	341 to 344	... Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	111	437	3	...	437	80
32	336, 337	... Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	28	390	5	1	351	176
		Total ...	139	827	8	1	788	256
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*						
33	379 to 382	... Theft { of cattle ...	110	786	9	...	717	553
		{ ordinary	665	5,478	123	15	5,263	4,026
34	406 to 409	... Criminal breach of trust.	82	412	4	...	380	294
35	411 to 414	... Receiving stolen property	99	548	5	6	544	410
36	419, 420	... Cheating	123	466	6	...	397	254
37	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	132	557	1	2	587	153
38	461, 462	... Breaking closed receptacle	5	7	...	...	12	9
		Total ...	1,207	8,254	148	23	7,900	5,699
		Total of Indian Penal Code cases (Classes I to V)—	5,041	20,223	378	115	18,824	10,963

A—PART II—*continued.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES. Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Remarks. Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
357	...	104	1,216	97	1,047	...	...	4	198	7	...
175	2	56	64	10	50	1	...	4	92	2	...
532	2	160	1,280	107	1,097	1	...	8	290	9	...
164	15	162	112	39	69	1	1	6	1	5	...
1,237	42	709	1,418	594	737	9	...	24	6	48	...
86	22	100	497	112	331	3	1	6	3	8	...
134	3	60	125	61	57	2	6	15	..	4	...
143	13	174	648	33	508	6	4	2	69	9	1
434	...	96	3,630	435	3,039	...	...	3	255	2	...
3	...	...	98	20	59	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,201	95	1,301	6,528	1,294	4,800	21	12	56	334	76	1
7,861	271	5,473	12,880	2,382	9,487	60	23	382	2,057	418	8

STATEMENT

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 169, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrates' order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*						
39	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion.	1	38	...	...	34	19
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	30	214	2	...	205	165
41	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable ...	714	7,525	60	1	7,354	6,759
42	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911) ...	104	762	2	...	778	704
		Total ...	849	8,539	64	1	8,371	7,637
		Grand Total ...	*5,890	28,762	442	116	27,195	18,600

* Explanation of difference between column 4 of this statement (1929) and column 12 of Column 12 of Statement A, Part II for 1928—5,885 persons.

Northern Range ... + 4 persons.. { −2 persons erroneously shown last year have been omitted this year. +6 persons—difference not explained.

Southern Range ... + 1 person omitted last year has been included this year.

Total ... + 5 persons.

i.e., 5,890 persons.

A—PART II—*concluded.*

Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATES' CASES.			Remarks					
			Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Died, Escaped, Lunatics, Dormant, Struck off, etc.	Transferred.	Non-cognizable.	Compounded.	Withdrawn.	Approved.
10	11	12	13	14	15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
15	...	5	45	25	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	31	49	21	27	...	...	6	...	4	...
695	43	751	3,717	3,100	506	7	...	66	...	20	...
74	18	72	369	332	31	9	5	...	...	46	...
734	61	859	4,180	3,478	582	16	5	72	...	70	...
8,595	332	6,332	17,060	5,860	10,069	85	28	454	2,057	488	8

Statement A, Part II for 1928:—

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1929 for the

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Sections of I. P. Code.				
1	115 ...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117 ...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy.	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*				
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State.	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	137 ...	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice.	42	384	426	11
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants.	6	17	23	.....
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	74	305	379	3
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	14	28	39	2
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	3	42	45	.....
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	1	12	13	.....
10	140, 153A to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	27	603	630	2
		Total ...	164	1,391	1,555	18

B—PART I.

Bombay Presidency proper (including Railways).

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court hold that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
33	111	227	43	.....	.....	.....	1 committed.
4	6	5	8	.....	.....	.....	
24	122	165	64	.....	.....	2	1 do.
2	16	7	7	.....	.....	.....	5 do.
.....	8	27	10	.....	.....	.....	
.....	6	3	4	.....	.....	.....	
5	89	499	35	.....	.....	.....	
68	358	933	171	.....	.....	2	7 committed.

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*				
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	1	5	6	1
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	.....	2	2	.....
12a	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	2	2	1
		Total ...	1	9	10	2
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*				
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	10	57	67	10
		Total ...	10	57	67	10
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*				
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	.....	24	24	6
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	56	1,734	1,790	360
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	6	355	361	216
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	723	12,419	13,142	1,537
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	7	.....	7	.....
		Total ...	792	14,532	15,324	2,119
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*				
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	40	211	251	50
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	24	353	377	71
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	156	2,300	2,456	346
		Total ...	220	2,864	3,084	467
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*				
22	298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	4	4	.....
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	1	4	5	1
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	116	1,283	1,399	193
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	49	315	364	46

PART I—*continued.*

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	
1	37	11	8	.....	.....	1	
1	37	11	8	.....	.....	1	
.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
759	478	112	81	.....	.....	.....	
82	31	28	4	.....	.....	.....	
6,420	3,271	1,096	818	.....	2	3	
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
7,268	3,798	1,236	903	.....	2	3	
75	74	12	40	.....	.....	.....	
91	113	59	48	.....	.....	.....	
956	826	145	183	.....	1	.....	
1,122	1,013	216	266	.....	1	.....	
1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
567	399	86	154	.....	.....	2	
131	116	32	45	.....	.....	.....	

STATEMENT B—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (Columns 4 and 5).	Number dismissed without trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above*—contd.					
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	211	4,460	4,671	835
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances.	35	382	417	11
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	1	22	23	1
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	18	197	215	4
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	7	28	35	.....
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	27	183	210	21
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	23	340	363	15
		Total ...	488	7,218	7,706	1,121
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.		2,096	55,401	57,497	307
		Total ...	2,096	55,401	57,497	307
		Grand Total ...	*3,771	81,472	85,243	4,044

* Explanation of difference between column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 3,745 figure in column 11 of Statement B, Part I, for 1938 :—

Northern Range	...	−20	difference not explained.
Southern Range	...	+46	Do. do.
Total	...	+26	cases.

PART I—*concluded.*

Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 345 and 494, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.	Remarks.
	Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2,066	1,129	362	279	.....	.....	3	
11	57	318	20	.....	.....	.....	
.....	1	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9	44	141	17	.....	.....	.....	
16	6	12	1	.....	.....	.....	
23	62	58	41	.....	.....	.....	
128	108	70	42	.....	.....	.....	
2,958	1,926	1,101	600	.....	.....	5	
3,661	3,955	47,495	2,079	.....	.....	4	
3,661	3,955	47,495	2,079	.....	.....	4	
15,078	11,052	50,992	4,030	.....	3	15	7 committed.

1928, and column 4 of this Statement :—

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT B—

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the year 1929 for

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, viz., under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Sections of I. P. Code.			
1	115	... Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, etc.	.....	...	...
	117	... Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, etc.	.....	...	...
	118,119	... Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	.....	...	...
	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Non-cognizable criminal conspiracy ...	.....	...	...
		Total ...	.....	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc., etc.*			
2	121 to 130, 505	... Offences against the State ...	.....	...	...
3	137	... Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	.....	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 214, 225A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice ...	72	482	12
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	7	25	2
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	82	378	10
7	465 to 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	27	72	...
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	3	29	...
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade-marks ...	1	12	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	112	2,115	89
		Total ...	304	3,113	113
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*			
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	5	7	...
12	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....	6	...
12A	376 ...	Rape by the husband ...	.....	2	...
		Total ...	5	15	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Property.*			
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion ...	32	166	2
		Total ...	32	166	2

PART II.

the Bombay Presidency proper (including Railways).

Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and Persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS				
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped or were transferred before appearance.	Transferred.	Committed.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14 (*b*)	14 (*c*)	A	B
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	561	14	172	262	53·03	68	39	...	...	...	6
.....	34	...	13	6	22·22	14	...	...	...	1	...
5	465	18	158	190	48·96	81	16	...	...	...	2
12	87	...	32	26	36·11	20	1	...	...	...	8
.....	32	...	4	22	75·86	6	...	...	...	...	...
.....	13	...	8	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
.....	2,316	4	466	1,679	76·17	168	9	...	...	...	...
22	3,508	36	853	2,185	67·73	352	65	...	...	1	16
.....	12	1	9	1	14·28	1	...	1	...	...	...
.....	6	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
.....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	20	1	13	1	6·66	5	...	1	...	...	...
.....	200	13	129	18	10·71	35	3	...	...	2	...
.....	200	13	129	18	10·71	35	3	...	...	2	...

STATEMENT B—

Serial No	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, *viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom process issued	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*			
14	345 ...	Wrongful confinement ...	1	42	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force ...	191	3,535	...
16	334 ...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	18	429	...
17	323 ...	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	2,076	28,885	2
18	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	.....	1	...
		Total ...	2,286	32,892	2
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*			
19	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	80	361	1
20	403 to 405 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property	40	527	1
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	354	5,014	8
		Total ...	474	5,902	10
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*			
22	295A, 298 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	14	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....	5	...
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	271	2,734	5
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation ...	155	752	...
26	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	596	8,707	1
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	28	329	31
28	294A ...	Keeping a lottery office ...	.....	6	...
29	Cases under Chapter VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	75	431	132
30	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	10	51	...
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property. ...	175	668	16
32	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	21	338	...
		Total ...	1,326	14,035	185
	Offences under other Special or Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.		2,292	60,110	1,287
		Total ...	2,292	60,110	1,287
		GRAND TOTAL ...	*6,719	116,233	1,599

* Explanation of difference between columns 7 and 13 of Statement B

	7,536	Total of figures in columns 7 and 13
Northern Range	—472	persons—Difference not explained.
Southern Range	—345	Do. do.
Total ...	—817	persons.

PART II—*continued.*

Persons not arrested because they absconded, or evaded, or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	PERSONS TRIED. Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS. Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.	Transferred.	Committed.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (*a*)	14(*b*)	14 (*c*)	A	B
.....	43	7	35	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
47	3,679	554	1,431	176	4·97	207	1,311	...	...	...	...
78	369	138	84	45	10·48	10	92	...	...	...	...
159	30,804	3,104	12,480	2,080	7·20	2,192	10,912	10	...	11	25
.....	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
284	34,896	3,804	14,030	2,301	6·99	2,410	12,315	10	...	11	25
2	440	37	224	11	3·03	110	57	...	...	1	...
8	560	76	264	79	14·96	51	90	...	...	...	...
57	5,319	763	2,527	322	6·41	487	1,220	...	...	...	...
67	6,319	876	3,015	412	6·96	648	1,367	...	...	1	...
.....	14	...	4	1	7·14	...	9	...	...	...	...
.....	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	2,977	288	1,223	178	6·49	350	937	...	...	1	...
9	898	100	423	79	10·50	109	187	...	...	...	...
82	9,223	1,161	4,161	513	5·89	725	2,650	...	...	12	...
.....	383	10	58	262	78·33	15	18	...	...	...	...
.....	6	...	1	5	83·33	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	638	35	154	342	60·74	82	25	...	...	...	...
.....	61	...	5	35	68·62	1	20	...	...	...	...
.....	859	36	252	342	50·00	151	78	...	...	...	...
2	357	18	130	73	21·59	41	95	...	...	...	...
126	15,420	1,851	6,413	1,850	13·009	1,474	4,019	...	...	13	...
1,064	62,625	637	6,176	49,544	80·69	2,369	3,864	...	377	2	33
1,064	62,625	637	6,176	49,544	80·69	2,369	3,864	...	377	2	33
1,553	122,988	7,018	30,629	56,311	47·78	7,293	21,633	11	377	30	74

—Part II, for the year 1928 and column 4 of this Statement :—
of Statement B—Part II for 1928.

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered for the Bombay Presidency proper, including Railways for the year 1929.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.	
1. Theft—						
(*a*) In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	3,275	1,575	48·09	5,44,484	1,11,602	25·36
(*b*) In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	261	...	.....	15,419	...
(*c*) Other thefts	5,810	3,315	57·05	3,43,518	1,28,286	45·11
2. Robbery—						
(*a*) Dacoity	76	35	46·05	30,776	3,220	19·17
(*b*) Other Robbery	174	81	46·55	24,418	3,414	22·54
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	242	164	67·76	36,167	20,207	55·74
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	81	31	38·27	19,611	2,629	21·08
Total ...	9,658	5,462	56·55	9,98,974	2,84,777	38·70
B.—Non-Cognizable.						
5. Extortion	6	3	50·00	230	104	45·21
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	34	23	67·64	3,838	2,312	60·23
Total ...	40	26	65·00	4,068	2,416	59·39

(1) Figures supplied by the District Magistrates for direct Magistrates' cognizable cases :—

Column 5.	Column 6.	Column 7. Percentage.
Rs. 73,537	Rs. 37,086	50·43

(2) Rs. 8,456 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 27,329 worth of property was recovered by the District and Railway Police during the year out of the property stolen outside the jurisdiction of the respective Districts and Railways.

(4) Value of property reported as stolen in 1929 in 460 cases out of the number pending at the beginning of the year 1929 is Rs. 89,025.

(5) Value of property reported as stolen in 1929 in 1,938 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 5,87,920.

(6) Value of property recovered in 1929 in 1,052 cases out of the total number pending at the close of the year is Rs. 1,14,517.

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT D.

STATEMENT

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police of the Bombay

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors including Police Prosecutors above the efficiency bar.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	1	1	2	5
	2. Broach	...	1	...	...	3
	3. Kaira	...	1	1	1	4
	4. Panch Mahals	...	1	...	1	3
	5. Surat	...	1	...	1	4
	6. Thana	...	1	...	1	3
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	1	...	...	1
	8. Ahmednagar	...	1	1	...	3
	9. East Khandesh	...	1	1	1	4
	10. West Khandesh	...	1	1	...	3
	11. Nasik	...	1	1	1	5
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	1	...	...	8
	Total ..	...	12	6	8	46
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	1	...	3	6
	14. Satara	...	1	1	...	4
	15. Sholapur	...	1	1	...	5
	16. Belgaum	...	1	1	1	4
	17. Bijapur	...	1	...	...	4
	18. Dharwar	...	1	1	1	4
	19. Kanara	...	1	...	...	4
	20. Kolaba	...	1	...	...	4
	21. Ratnagiri	...	1	...	...	3
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	1	...	...	9
	Total ...	...	10	4	5	47

D.

Presidency proper (including Railways) for the year 1929.

Number of Sub-Inspectors including Police Prosecutors below the efficiency bar.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
32	4	251	...	5	1,089	...	25	1,415
13	...	108	...	...	411	...	...	536
28	...	211	...	4	754	...	20	1,024
19	...	133	...	3	568	...	15	743
16	...	137	...	2	595	...	8	764
23	...	185	...	...	511	...	...	724
9	1	114	...	...	309	...	...	435
25	1	166	...	...	624	...	...	821
34	...	216	...	..	704	...	...	961
23	...	164	...	...	551	...	...	743
35	1	229	...	...	833	...	...	1,106
19	2	166	...	...	381	...	...	577
276	9	2,080	...	14	7,330	...	68	9,849
38	18	376	...	...	1,151	...	7	1,600
34	...	202	...	...	692	...	...	934
23	2	162	...	...	596	...	...	790
28	1	157	...	...	581	...	...	774
23	...	168	...	...	538	...	...	734
37	...	198	...	...	772	...	...	1,014
18	...	145	...	...	407	...	...	575
15	...	102	...	...	347	...	...	469
17	...	135	...	...	435	...	...	591
27	11	175	...	...	580	...	...	803
260	32	1,820	...	...	6,099	...	7	8,284

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
	1	16	17	18	19
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Northern Range	1. Ahmedabad	...	...	...	3,824
	2. Broach	...	...	...	1,469
	3. Kaira	...	...	...	1,596
	4. Panch Mahals	...	...	...	2,402
	5. Surat	...	...	...	1,651
	6. Thana	...	...	..	3,434
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	...	...	142
	8. Ahmednagar	...	...	...	6,610
	9. East Khandesh	...	...	...	4,551
	10. West Khandesh	...	...	...	*5,438
	11. Nasik	...	...	...	5,877
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway	...	...	...	1,305·38
	Total ...	...	...	...	Area in sq. miles 36,998 Area in Ry. miles 1,305·38
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	...	...	5,357
	14. Sátara	...	...	...	4,910
	15. Sholapur	...	...	...	4,556
	16. Belgaum	...	...	...	4,611
	17. Bijapur	...	...	...	5,707
	18. Dharwar	...	...	...	4,606
	19. Kanara	...	...	...	3,946
	20. Kolaba	...	...	...	2,169
	21. Ratnagiri	...	...	...	3,989
	22. G. I. P. and M. & S. M. Railways ...	...	...	...	1,876
	Total ...	...	...	...	Area in sq. miles 39,851 Area in Ry. miles 1,876

D—*continued.*

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police., To area.	Proportion of Police., To population.	Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, *i.e.*, Column 7 *minus* Column 10 of Statement A—Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
890,911	365,301	20	11	2·70	630	2,326	1·64
307,745	70,096	9	11	2·73	574	497	·92
710,982	116,534	17	13	1·56	695	1,669	1·63
454,677	54,758	13	21	3·23	642	952	1·28
674,351	158,977	10	8	2·16	883	1,202	1·57
769,916	71,924	16	24	4·74	1,049	1,878	2·58
152,840	70,377	6	7	0·32	351	1,116	2·56
731,552	87,596	17	15	8·00	891	1,466	1·78
1,075,837	246,662	25	19	4·73	1,119	1,434	1·49
*613,265	74,773	14	19	7·32	825	838	1·13
832,576	144,566	29	20	5·31	752	1,619	1·46
.....	.....	11	12	.....	.....	793	1·37
7,204,652	1,461,564	187	180	for Districts. 3·98 for Railways. 2·26	731	15,785	1·60
1,009,033	278,261	22	31	3·34	630	2,472	1·54
1,026,259	93,473	20	17	5·25	1,098	951	1·02
742,010	197,726	15	16	5·77	939	2,140	2·71
952,996	103,568	18	15	5·95	1,231	1,183	1·53
796,876	101,194	16	23	7·74	1,084	891	1·21
1,036,924	239,804	25	16	4·54	1,022	1,377	1·35
401,727	63,065	12	16	6·81	694	282	0·49
562,942	45,353	10	14	4·62	1,200	386	0·82
1,154,244	77,247	12	14	6·76	1,953	540	1·08
.....	.....	13	21	2·33	.....	1,786	2·22
7,683,011	1,199,691	163	182	for Districts. 5·32 for Railways. 2·33	927	12,006	1·44

* Excludes area and population of Mowas Estates.

STATEMENT

	District.	Number of Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors including Police Prosecutors above the efficiency bar.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	1	1	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	1	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	1	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	1	1	...	3	11
	27. Police Training School, Nasik ...	...	1	2	1	5
	Total ...	4	3	2	4	16
	Grand Total ...	*4	*25	*12	*17	109
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary and additional Police.	Nasik	...	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the are employed being explained in the text of the report.

(2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.

* The total of columns 2 to 5 comes to 58 officers serving in the Presidency proper; besides 2 in Aden, 1 in Mahi Kantha, 17 on leave, deputation, etc., and 3 permanent vacancies among sanctioned strength of Gazetted Officers of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendents of

†There is been a net increase of 77 units in the sanctioned strength of Police Officers of and the text of the Report (Para. 32, Statement D, Strength of Police).

D—*continued.*

Number of Sub-Inspectors including Police Prosecutors below the efficiency bar.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			Total.
		Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
23	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	49
3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	16
26	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	69
562	41	3,914	...	14	13,429	...	75	†18,202
1	...	5	...	...	22	...	...	28
1	...	1	...	...	11	...	...	13
1	...	2	...	...	7	...	...	10
2	...	3	...	...	18	...	...	23

sanctioned force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they

these, there are 21 officers serving in Sind, 5 in Bombay City, 5 in Western India States Agency, Superintendents of Police and Deputy Superintendents of Police, which make up the total Police, *viz.*, 112 for the Bombay Presidency as a whole.

below the rank of Inspectors, and men over that of the last year. The increase is explained in

STATEMENT

	District.	Total cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.
		16	17	18	19
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range.	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department.	...	...	...	...
	27. Police Training School, Nasik ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	93,06,661	5,530	93,12,191*	Area in sq. miles 76,844 Area in Ry. miles 3,181·98
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...
Temporary and additional Police.	Nasik	...	...	...	...
	Bombay Suburban District	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...

*This figure represents the cost for the financial year 1929-30 and is exclusive of Rs. 4,63,878

D—concluded.

Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crime investigated, i.e., Column 7 *minus* Column 10 of Statement A—Part I.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.
				To area.	To population.		
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14,887,663	2,661,255	350	362	for Districts 4·56 for Railways 2·30	817	27,793	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

on account of Scriptory Staff.

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

STATEMENT

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal (*including Railways*)

Range.	District.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Sanctioned. Men.	Actual. Officers.	Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	41	1,370	34	1,357	93	365	36
	2. Broach	16	519	16	496	32	211	14
	3. Kaira	32	989	27	973	89	541	28
	4. Panch Mahals	22	719	18	683	81	381	20
	5. Surat	20	742	20	719	42	282	18
	6. Thana	26	696	21	683	63	297	24
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	11	423	12	375	23	93	10
	8. Ahmednager	29	790	24	777	42	440	27
	9. East Khandesh	38	920	33	895	70	424	35
	10. West Khandesh	26	715	22	704	65	363	24
	11. Nasik	41	1,062	37	1,030	54	459	40
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	29	547	25	523	...	156	27
	Total ...	331	9,492	289	9,215	653	4,012	303
Southern Range.	13. Poona	62	1,534	54	1,528	95	499	57
	14. Satara	38	894	28	879	62	386	36
	15. Sholapur	30	758	23	744	47	272	24
	16. Belgaum	33	738	30	728	51	348	30
	17. Bijapur	27	706	24	698	42	360	25
	18. Dharwar	41	970	36	964	62	396	37
	19. Kanara	22	552	16	548	32	294	20
	20. Kolaba	19	449	16	449	32	235	17
	21. Ratnagiri	20	570	16	564	32	309	19
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways.	47	755	42	747	51	85	42
	Total ...	389	7,926	285	7,849	506	3,179	307

E.

Management of the Force for the Bombay Presidency proper for 1929.

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill.)		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	3	3	33	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	2	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	2	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2
...	3	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	3	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	6	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	6	3	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	33	14	183	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	7
...	7	1	36	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	6	1	23	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	12	1	28	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	1	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	1	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	39	9	193	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	12

STATEMENT

Range	District.	Rewards.		Education.		Number of		
		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.
		By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.			
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Northern Range.	1. Ahmedabad	...	734	34	720	137	300	243
	2. Broach	...	180	16	310	67	54	91
	3. Kaira	...	500	27	412	90	94	210
	4. Panch Mahals	...	225	18	330	52	82	138
	5. Surat	...	284	20	350	92	35	185
	6. Thana	...	240	21	446	48	71	149
	7. Bombay Suburban District ...	...	209	12	300	40	17	148
	8. Ahmednagar	...	306	24	662	73	47	123
	9. East Khandesh	...	85	33	686	72	106	169
	10. West Khandesh	1	392	22	513	64	32	113
	11. Nasik	...	292	37	882	111	128	245
	12. B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	1	178	25	431	92	122	140
	Total ...	2	3,625	289	6,042	938	1,068	1,953
Southern Range.	13. Poona	...	476	54	896	117	155	416
	14. Satara	...	352	28	656	84	22	137
	15. Sholapur	...	444	23	568	63	86	198
	16. Belgaum	...	211	30	468	36	22	101
	17. Bijapur	...	249	24	475	60	33	82
	18. Dharwar	...	218	36	709	67	138	250
	19. Kanara	...	100	16	390	30	19	94
	20. Kolaba	...	138	16	269	47	79	75
	21. Ratnagiri	...	148	16	469	42	77	94
	22. G. I. P. & M. & S. M. Railways	...	370	42	712	91	100	202
	Total ...	...	2,706	285	5,621	637	731	1,649

E—*continued.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of			
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
158	400	28	42	3	27	4	16	37·14	·10	1·14	20
32	144	10	11	1	14	6	4	40·62	·11	·78	23
87	277	15	22	1	11	1	12	23·43	·62	1·23	21
81	234	30	10	2	4	...	9	61·76	·17	1·28	40
143	128	23	9	3	8	1	7	36·49	·72	·97	23
62	213	13	5	3	2	...	5	43·14	·41	·70	18
64	9	8	6	1	...	...	5	23 25	1·35	1·14	47
46	323	34	10	3	6	...	8	22·78	·49	1·03	18
209	140	20	8	7	1	...	6	21·68	·54	·66	30
38	294	25	9	5	6	...	5	34·23	3·70	·69	15
142	256	28	12	...	4	...	10	66·07	·18	·97	36
69	33	13	25	...	23	...	4	72·65	·19	·76	28
1,131	2,481	247	169	29	106	12	91	...	...	...	319
304	153	60	29	7	9	3	10	16·26	·44	·68	14
242	197	43	8	6	3	...	4	11·52	·03	·88	25
157	78	9	10	12	17	...	5	145·45	·44	·64	21
23	390	19	5	...	1	...	7	65·24	·17	·96	13
294	76	10	7	3	8	...	10	16·57	·58	1·38	11
198	112	16	11	3	6	5	2	104·08	·19	·10	11
166	94	11	1	3	...	...	7	264·04	·73	1·24	10
16	177	15	8	1	...	...	4	141·16	1·79	·86	3
5	253	11	1	...	...	...	4	127·72	·35	·70	10
120	62	46	18	4	19	...	7	106·94	·29	·88	13
1,524	1,592	240	98	39	63	8	60	...	...	...	131

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Sanctioned. Men.	Actual. Officers.	Actual. Men.	Armament of the Force. Number of rifles.	Number of smooth-bores.	Number of revolvers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department	34	10	35	10	...	...	34
	27. Police Training School, Nasik.	8	4	8	4	2	107	18
	Total ...	42	14	43	14	2	107	52
	Grand Total ...	712	17,432	617	17,078	1,161*	7,298*	662*
	Dangs ...	1	27	1	26	...	27	2

* Twenty-seven muskets and 2 revolvers with the Police in the Dangs and 95 rifles, 298 columns 7, 8 and 9 of this statement, will give the total number as shown

E—*continued.*

Punishments.											
Dismissed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal (exclusive of Extra Drill.)		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
				Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	72	23	376	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

muskets and 8 revolvers in the Mahi Kantha Agency, when added to the grand total in in the Armament Return for the Presidency Proper.

STATEMENT

Range.	District.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	Rewards. Rewarded during the year. By khillats presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Number of Number enlisted during the year.	Number of Of 1 year and under 3 years' service.	Number of Of 3 years and under 10 years' service.
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Administrative Officers.	23. Inspector-General of Police ...	....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	25. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26. Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department. ...	...	64	35	10	...	...	...
	27. Police Training School, Nasik. ...	...	...	8	4	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	64	43	14	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	2	6,395	617	11,677	1,575	1,819	3,602
	Dangs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendent

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on 01 February, 2020

E—*concluded.*

Constables.		Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage on Total actual strength of			
Of 10 years and under 17 years.	Of 17 years and over.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Vacancies.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+1
2,655	4,078	488	267	68	169	20	151	...	...	...	450 +1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

or officers of higher rank. Head constables should be shown as men.

N. P. A. SMITH,
for Inspector-General of Police.

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